

California Historical Society

Quarterly

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BENJAMIN DORE

From a daguerreotype taken in San Francisco
in the early Fifties.

California Historical Society Quarterly

THE JOURNAL OF BENJAMIN DORE

One of the Argonauts

INTRODUCTION

Mr. Harry E. Dore, of Berkeley, California, has kindly permitted the publication of extracts from an interesting journal of his father, Benjamin Dore, who came to California from Bangor, Maine, in the bark "Cantero," in 1850. Benjamin Dore's journal, besides presenting an intimate and detailed account of the trip around the Horn, contains a narrative of the first voyage by steamboat into Humboldt Bay and records incidents of the early fifties at Portland, Fort Vancouver, San Francisco, Napa, Sacramento and the mines. The journal is written in ink in a small hand on the first 104 pages of a board-covered, small quarto notebook of 146 pages. There are several sketches and decorations.

The following account of the life of Benjamin Dore is quoted from the **History of the Dore Family**,¹ pp 9-11:

Benjamin Dore [born July 7, 1825 in Athens, Maine] was the second child and the eldest son of John Dore. When he was three years old his mother [Sally Wing Dore] died, and he was placed in the care of his aunt, Sally Hathern, who lived in Solon, Maine. When his father remarried, he was taken to Harmony [Maine] with the family, where he worked on the farm until he was nineteen years of age. He was then apprenticed to a carpenter to learn the trade. A year and a half later, he went to Bangor, where he continued his work as a carpenter.

In 1849, he became interested in the discoveries of wealth in California. He became one of a company of fifty-six men who bought a bark, the Cantero, in which they sailed for San Francisco with a cargo of lumber. On the voyage two stops were made of one week each. The first was St. Catherine on the coast of Brazil, the second

¹—Dore, [Harry E. and] Walter H., **History of the Dore Family** [San Francisco: C. A. Murdock, 1908] 8°, 27pp.

at Valparaiso. They rounded Cape Horn, and after a voyage of six months arrived in San Francisco April 29, 1850.

The vessel and its cargo being disposed of, the company disbanded. Benjamin Dore then followed his trade in San Francisco for some months. He then went to Vancouver, Washington, where he worked upon the government barracks. Later he went to Portland, Oregon, where he helped reconstruct the sailing vessel *Willamette*. It was changed into a side-wheel steamer, and was the first steamboat to ply between Portland and Astoria. After finishing his work in Portland he returned to San Francisco.

In 1853 he entered the lumber business, which he successfully pursued for eleven years. In 1854 he married Jane Amanda Hall, daughter of Elijah Dewey Waters of Bennington, Vermont, and widow of Hiland H. Hall, Jr. They have had four children, of whom three are now living.

The resources of San Francisco in the early days were taxed to their utmost to deal with the large criminal element which thrived in its midst. The young municipal government was entirely inadequate to meet the emergency and the condition grew steadily worse. When it finally became almost intolerable a number of prominent citizens formed an organization known as the Vigilance Committee, which had for its object the establishment and maintenance of law and order. By means of a few wholesome examples of uncompromising justice, this organization succeeded in ridding San Francisco of its terrible curse. Benjamin Dore was an active member of the Vigilance Committee, and afterwards of the political party which followed up the committee's work with a most successful fight for good government.

In 1861 he was elected to the California State Legislature, where he served two terms. In 1865 he was Sergeant-at-Arms of the Assembly. In 1864 he became interested in mining. He continued in this work for sixteen years, to his heavy financial loss, however. He engaged in the printing business from 1873 to 1883. Both of his sons were associated with him in this work and remained printers for a number of years.

In 1883 he went to Fresno, California, and settled in West Park Colony. He was the first settler, ploughing the first furrow and building the first house in that district. After several years he took his wife and daughter to Fresno. Here his wife died in 1889 after an illness of two years.

Early in the year 1906 Benjamin Dore's health began to fail, and by August it became apparent to those about him that he was not to remain long. He passed away on the morning of September 30th at his Fresno home. The funeral services were held in San Francisco by Excelsior Lodge, No. 166, F. & A. M., of which he was a charter member.

Benjamin Dore's eldest son, Harry E. Dore, was born and raised in San Francisco. He learned the printing business in his father's

office. In 1881 he was married to Anita Estelle Harrington. When Benjamin Dore left San Francisco his son went to Portland, Oregon, where he bought a printing-office. He was engaged in business there for twelve years. He then moved to Fresno, where he became associated with the **Fresno Republican**. In 1902 he left the printing business and has since been interested in paper. He is now [1908] connected with the Pacific Coast Paper Company of San Francisco. His residence is in Berkeley. His son, Walter H. Dore, graduated from the University of California in 1907. He is engaged in practical work in analytical chemistry. He lives with his father at Berkeley.

Frank E. Dore, the second son of Benjamin Dore, was born and raised in San Francisco. Like his brother, he learned the printer's trade in his father's office, and continued in that line of work. He was married in 1880 to Louise Vandor, of San Francisco. He worked in San Francisco for a number of years. He was with his brother in Portland for a time, but again returned to San Francisco, where he remained until a few years ago. As the printing business and the San Francisco climate disagreed with his health, he left them both and went to Fresno, where he has since lived. He is at present clerk of the Fresno Police Department.

Benjamin Dore's only daughter is Alice A. Dore. She was born and raised in San Francisco. She was educated in the public schools of San Francisco and graduated from the Girls' High School. She lived with her father in Fresno from 1888 until the time of his death. Since then she has lived with her brother, Harry E. Dore, in Berkeley.

Dore's journal is of more historical importance than its naiveté might at first lead one to expect. Incidents of a unique period struck the sensitive young voyager with peculiar effect, and he recorded what more experienced travelers would have left unnoted. Dore had less than a month of schooling in each year during his life on the farm in Maine, and his spelling and diction reflect in an unstudied way the true dialect of the "Down East" farmer-boys, so many of whom became leaders in the West. The orthography of the journal has accordingly been accurately preserved.

The voyage of the "Cantero" appears to be unrecorded in the annals of the California Argonauts.

Charles L. Camp.

A JOURNAL OF VOIGE TO CALIFORNIA ON BOARD THE BARK CANTERO

Nov 1 1849,, at 11, A M I shook hands with my friends on the wharf in Bangor, and went on Board, there waited until $\frac{1}{2}$ past one P M, Do ["Ditto," i. e., the same date] wade anchor and cheered our friends that was on the wharf which was returned from them and started down the river towed down by the tow boat Taritine of Bangor to sandy point opisite of Prospect and droped anchor at twenty minutes of five several of our friends went down river with us and returned back in the boat.

Friday Nov 2 a fare wind from the north and cloudy A M the Capt, went to Buxport, to procure a chart P M returned, several of us went ashore in prospect and stoped an hour or two and then returned towards knight . . .

Sunday 4 a good breeze from the N W, and pleasant at 9 A M, pilot came on board Do wade anchor and started down the bay through the left hand Chanel at 12, made eagle Island & Isle of holt Do discharged pilot and put out to sea towards [evening] several began to be seasick out of 83, I should thinck two thirds was sick for one I was quite sick our Company was Composed of 56 pasengers 26, 82 in all

Monday 5, out of sight of land for the first time light winds from the N E, and Cloudy most all sick to day s[aw] 2 vessils and a school of black fish, Lat 42,50, North, Lon 67, 31,

Nov 6, moderate winds from the N E, and pleasant Cours S E, made but a little progress this day saw 2 vissels to day quite sea sick to day John Hunt was quite lively and cheered up the sick ones for one I began to wish I had stade at home, for I felt much wors than I expected to, friend Marston & Joel Richardson is much worse than I am but I am in hopes to be better in a day or two, in Lat 42,4, Lon, 66,7 . . .

Nove 9 . . . Mr lander remarked thad the vessil was drunk for he gave us a drinck of cider the day before I began to think it was for she danced upon the waves finely Several lost

their hats overboard which caused all hands to shout and laugh . . .

Saturday Nov 10, a strong wind from the E N E and squally the wind increased and the seas rolling mountains high all hands sick again for one I was glad to lay in my berth and I began to feel a little home sick for the wind was driving us N E, at 3 P M, furled the main sail and close reefed the top sails at 5 Do furled the fore sail at 12 midnight more moderate set a little more sail but continues blowing hard and rainy in Lat 42,5, North Lon 62, 55, West

Sunday 11 I went on deck about 4 o'clock the storm had abated the wind about south I had a talk with S B Marston he was and had been very sick indeed much worse than myself he said if he lived until he got to California he would not be caught out again Joel Richardson was very sick he said he had never been so sick before about ten A M ashore was discovered by Mr Mayo it seemed to be an English ship it cheered us up a little to think we had a few neighbours on the big pond as some of the boys term it Lat 42, 27, Lon, 62, 18

Monday 12 the wind had changed into the north I began to feel quite encouraged I went on deck quite early and found the boys in good spirits again Some of them were quite sick yet I had not but a little strength myself and could eat but little I thought if I could go on shore a few days I should feel at home for I did not like to be cooped up in a vessel however I thought it best to look ahead for nothing venture nothing have Lat 42, 13, Lon 63, 31 . . .

Wednesday 28 Lat, 31, 47 Lon, 39, 33, we had got into the trade winds with a good breeze a pig was killed for Thanksgiving and we all had an invitation to a masquerade ball on board the bark Cantero on Thursday evening

Thursday 29 Thanksgiving day very pleasant day all hands cheerful and the day passed off in good shape for Dinner baked pig & potatoes boiled with raisins in it warm bread and butter for supper soft tack and cranberry sauce do nuts and cheese &c, in the evening old Neptune and his family came on board & was introduced to the baskegin jiant attended the ball danced &c the [n] all hands was called on to make a speech or give a toast or sing along or tell a story which kept us up until 12 o'clock in Lat 39, 00, Lon 39, 51, . . .

Wednesday 5 Clear and pleasant wind s, e, by e, saw aplenty of flying fish Saw 1 ship to the east passed us at 10 Some times for amusements we would have Some one tried for some crime the first was S D Brastow for fighting with Philbrok he was proved clear and acquitted it made considerable sport as we had nothing to do and wanted something to take up our time we would have it caried on in very good shape we would choose a justice two lawyers sherrief, &c, Lat 12, 48, Lon 26, 9 . . .

Tuesday 11 at 10, A, M, s[aw] a school of purepuses the water semed to be covered for miles it was quite interesting to see them playing around our vessel. Mr. Crocker the mate seeing them ran over the bow and threw aharpoon into one of them and by the assistunce of several others he was taken on board the bark which caused quite an excitement for one I enjoyed it much for it was Something new to us all after he was taken on bord the mate cut his throat and the blood ran freely he was soon desected and I had apiece of his liver fried for Supper he was 8 feet long and probly weighed from 3,50 to 400, lbs. in Lat S, 00, 55. . . .

Monday,, 17,, in, Lat, 12, 46, afine day all well quite an excitement in the P M we have one man in our bark that is thought to be posessed of evil Sperits to be a wizzard and perform many wonderful tricks with cards, & c his name is John Nelson he would act very misterious at times he pretendid to loose abook and said s[ome]one had it and if it was not brought forward he would take apack of cards and find it he took the cards shoffuled them and said over some unknown words to them looked them over and discribed the man that had it, it being an old man about fifty, his name was Roundy which made the old man stare he look[ed] and behold it was in his vest pocket the said nelson charged him with steeling the book uncle Roundy declared he did not and how it came there he knew not but he fully believed thet nelson had power to put it there by some unknown hand for he fully believed him to be a perfect wizzard and have dealings with [the] devil for the book contain[ed] many caracters and misterys that has never yet bin known to man however they had him tried before Judge F Stephens at thre P M, this Judge brought in that he Should be shot by the mate of the bark at sun down which made uncle roundy look very solumn he gave in his testamony against him with sad countanace and

said if they did shoot him they would never git any farther for his Spirit would follow and be the means of distroying the bark however before the time arived he was told that they had bin making a fool of him and it was all a hoax but it was some [time] before he would believe it to end the mater he told them he under stood it all the time I pityed the old man and was sory to think they should take the silly old man for a subject to make Sport of . . .

Wednesday 26, pleasant astrong wind from the south at nine took in the studen sailes rial sail and galansailles at 2 P M, wind died away and the sailes was sot again in Lat, 27, Lon, 46, 30, the boys began to look for land as it has bin some time since we have seen it some of the boys are play [ing] cards s[ome] play checkers others mending clothes while others are reading and writing to there friends and others fixing up to go ashore some up most all knight looking for land,

thursday, 27, the first I heard was land a,ho which cheered the hearts of all hands Some ran aloft while others went on to the focastle deck with their eyes agazeing uppon the new world as it seemed at 9 we could see it quite plain the capt was quite lucky in hiting the port in the morning the wind breezed up from the land until 10 at 11 it chenged into the north east 12 saw 2 barks in sight one off our larbourd bow it went in ahead of us about one hour sail it proved to be the bark Glengoe from Bangor 46 days passage bound for california the other sail was the bark dominga from provedence R, I, 45 days passage at 3 p, m came along side and gave 3 hearty cheers for which we were happy to return she passed us and got into port about 2 miles ahead she was bound fr californea with 1,10 pasing[ers] she sailed faster than we did because she was light loaded & draws about eight and ahalf while we draw from fourteen to fifteen feet however I think we done very well considering as we had ahead wind and bad weather the first three weeks we arived in port and came to anchor about sunset as we passed the glencoe she gave us three good cheers which we were hapy to answer while passing up the bay we saw several little huts where the natives live nere the shore at the foot of the mountains the Island of st catherine was on our left hand and the mane land on our right it is very un even nothing but hills mountains and val-lies covered with a short shrub we dad [had] not bin in port

above an hour be fore aboat load of yankeys came on board to see us and in an hour more another boat load came aboard it seemed very pleasant to me to see somany yankeys so far from home there is about 12 vessels in this port I am told and all yankeys but one or two and bound for californa

Friday 28 as we lay at anchor opposite the fort about one mile off we could se the stars and stripes awaving in the wind on the americans vessels, it was abutiful scene but on the other hand it is not so pleasant the fort looked old and ancient the houses are built close on shore rather an indolent class of people the goveerer came along side this morning and told our capt that we could not go ashore for six days at is was queritene at nine the capt of the Glencoe came to see us and brought us apaper of our clearance which we were hapy to read Several of the natives came along side with (with) milk mellons penaners pine apples &c, I bought a quart of milk and eat for my break fast which I relished very well at 11 my self and several others took asail around the harbour untill 1 P M, in the evening anomber of us visited three of the vessels 1 Bark ninus from boston from there to the ark abrig from Newbryport [on] which we were hapyly received and I enjoyed my self very well 2 of them left with us and went on board the Bark Dominga newbryport there we had ahappy meeting they took us down below & passed round a glass of wine and we were all as one felt perfectly at home and well acquainted the same as brothers two of them left with us and we then went on shore all though we were not alowed to we were in a house where we found several of the boys that was right on hand we sailed around until 11 in the evening for the moon shone bright and was a lovely evening

Saturday, 29, we visited several vessels our capt went ashore and saw the old Cometant that is the governer and made him a few small presents as it is quite customary here for the capts, to do in order to get apart of the quarentine before it is out he told our capt that we all mint go on shore the next day and our capt ain w[i]th four could go and get some water then in the evening 2 boat loads of us went on shore withe musick called to an inglishmans house and stoped afew moments from there we marched about 1 mile down the shore to aplace called the widows where found sever[al] boats crews dancing and runing around on the beach about thirty

of us went in and had several dances with the others crews, until 10, we were very well treated and enjoyed our selves well it was a place for refreshments and mareners home returned to our vessil at $\frac{1}{2}$ past 10,

Sunday 30, very pleasant all went ashore except enough to take care of the ship Mr Marston and myself started off to gether to go back over the hills to se apart of the country but we found [it] hard climeing the mountains after along time we arived to the tope of one of the hills there we could see asmall plantation down on the side we went down and found afew benaners groing & caster oil beans & orange trees & lemonds, and from there alittle above we found asmall field of corn about right to roast and by the side of it another piece of young corn about six inches high so they can rais it the year round we concluded it was not best to go any father as the roads was poor and the mountains back of us still higher about 11 we started for the shore as all of the principle houses were on the shore after about 3 hours travel down over rocks & gulies we came out to a house both hungry and tired we ment [went] in and got six eggs and had them boiled and afew ears of corn, roasted that we plucked back long with adipper of water and alittle salt we made out quite a dinner the man of the house appeared to do the most of the work in the house we gave them afew presents such as a hankerchief shaveing soap pocket combs &c I thought we had given them more than enough to pay for the eggs however we concluded to ask for there bill which was thirty cents We paid him and concluded we should not call on him again any how we left there and went down below afew rods and ther saw a negro fandango about twelve dressed in white with feathers in there caps & looked more like the devil than any thing elts and dancing and singing &c, they would go from one place to another and go through with all sorts of maneuvering as they do not pay much regard for religeon it is areguler holly day for them, we walked along the shore and saw many things to interest us, the roads was very bad indeed no cariages attall some ride horese back but the most go on foot for it is very hilly and rocky they build their houses of stone and mud and then plastered others of small poles filled in with mud and gravel supported with apost in the cornes the roof is poles laid on and then covered with tiles burnt of clay the same as brick onely diferent shape the

common class of people have no glass in their houses a small gate for a door no floors except one room and quite often none at all some have blinds or shutters to their windows every thing grows spontaneously such as pine apples oranges lemons figs grapes peaches figs bananas water melons onions sweet potatoes rice coffee corn cucumbers potatoes &c, with but little cultivation they live very easy but a very little intelligence or enterprise about them a man that is worth four or five thousand dollars is thought to be very rich the most of the rich ones have slaves to work for them all most one half of [the] people is blacks, they sell a great deal of their stuff to the vessels that come in to get wood and water and they take the advantage of them when there is a number in port at this time there is fourteen American vessels in to get wood and water and the yankees are on the shore (as) ranging about as thick as you please at sunset was the time appointed (time) to meet on the shore to return on board again we were on hand and for one I was both tired and hungry after supper I finished writing some letters to send home to my friends at one I was ready to retire and had a good nap until sun rise

Monday 31 apart of our crew commenced filling up our casks of water as it did not come my turn until the next day about ten or twelve of us went on shore and traveled about all day for we had been cooped up in our vessel so long we could not content our selves to stay on board we took some music with us and enjoyed our selves very well it was a pleasant day and very warm I purchased a few articles to take out to sea with me such as honey water melons pine apples pea nuts raisins &c

Tuesday January 1 1850 it came my turn to help fill the rest of the water casks we went to work quite early at 11 A. M., all filled, at ½ past 3 p.m., eight with my self hired two men to take a sailboat and carry us up to the city about 10 miles for seventy five cents apiece arrived in the city at 6, p. m. we put up to a tavern called the German house we were used first rate the land lady could talk some English and kept a very good house for that place but it was not like being in our country for they live quite different we had chickens fresh beef fried eggs and the best coffee I ever drank we traveled around the city visited the barracks where there was 2 or 3, hundred soldiers in the evening they had a grand ball probably one hundred couple and the band to play for them the

soldiers were very fond of bageing if any yankeys come around they will seround him and want him to present money or cigars or what they call veno that is wine I did not understand there game at first so I gave them one domp as, they call it that is 2, $\frac{1}{2}$ cents after that I would not give them any more finding out that it was there principle to bage of every one they could we walkeed from place to place until 10, we got back again and retired to rest I was waked in the knight by the singing and holering of the yankeys for there was agreat many of them in the city the nixt morning

Wednesday 2 I arose quite early and walked out in to the Square and went in to several stores and by chance I went in to astore kept by a man from the state of verginia he said he had bin in this city about 18, years I had quite a chat with him I enquired about the country &c, he told me that he did not like the country so well as the states on the account of business all though it is very healthy but I should suppose there is more business don in Bangore in one day than here in one month, he told me there was but one paper printed in the place and that very small they get apaper from rio, about once amonth his business was to by and sel he kept flower it was brought from the states I believe the price ten dollars per, bbl, &c, at eight I returned to breakfast after eating quite harty we all traveled from one end of the city to the other first we came to the square serounded with building of various kinds such as stores on one side and dwelling houses alarge church in front and the gaol on the other side to the lower end of the square was filed with market folks such as negro wimen with a tray or board about 3 feet long on there heads with nuts cakes candies &c, to sell other[s] with milk to sell perhaps $\frac{1}{2}$ of them would be laying down asleep I thought that it was the last market that ever I was in (meet market) all in boats on the shore but afew rods off went up to the gaol ant [and] went all through it Saw all of the priseners one lady was put in for lif for getting afellow to murder her husband so she could mary him and the both was put in during life from there I went in to a church which [was] very splendid the vergen mary on the right and a burning lamp on the left and slendid images in front with agreat many candles to light them up the buildings are stone plastered out side & in, with consider[able] skill and inginuity forming moldings and arcitectureal orders, the

streets are very narrow and not a carriage to be seen a few horse[s] to carry loads on their backs a few mechanics mostly blacks, wages very low and victuals forty cents a meal [meal] I should suppose nearly $\frac{1}{2}$ of the people was blacks in the city a man that is worth four or five thousand dollars is thought to be very rich at sunset we all started for our vessel again arrived at $\frac{1}{2}$ past 11,

Thursday 3 at 10, we weighed anchor and started out to sea again the wind ahead and had to beat out of the harbour made but little head way the first day the Brig Glencoe New York started about two hours ahead of us the bark Glencoe Elsworth Me intended to start the same day six vessels started the day before for California we all hands bought a lot of green stowage to take with us such as mellons pine apples oranges and wine, &c, of the natives that came along side with their boats the first and last breakfast I eat in port was milk which was very good

Friday the 4 cloudy in the morning wind north making about a south coarse a good [wind] cleared off at ten pleasant until 6, p, m, came up a shower and the wind changed in to the west rainy through the night nothing to do but eat melons and talk about the natives I commenced for the second time to wait on the table to day for we all take turns about six on aside to wait on the rest once a week and it comes my turn once in six weeks . . .

Saturday 12, a very heavy wind S, W, at 7 a m wind increasing and seas making fast at $\frac{1}{2}$ past 7, took in some of the sails at 8 the main weather tack gave way but no one hurt the main sail was then hauled up and $\frac{1}{2}$ 8, the main & fore top sails were close reefed and the wind still increasing at nine ran up the main spencer and took in the mizen spanker having ahead wind and beating against the wind it would make the Cantero jump and rare some times for a few hours at 4 p m the wind began to decrease a little but the waves still ran high She did not ship any seas but throw some spray and sprinkle us a little some times it made several of our company sick I was a little myself at 8 I started from the stern of the vessel [to] go to bed going from the Cabin to the main hatch I found several of the boys standing along the walk ready to put every one through that came along, as they called it I got in before I knew what they was up to I received a blow from first one & then another until I

reached the galey when I got through I had forgot that I was sea sick so I joined with them and helped put the rest through for exersize and drive away dull care at $\frac{1}{2}$ past nine we had about $\frac{2}{3}$ of the company there was somesport in [putting] those through that said they would not be put through it was the best thing we could do to drive away seasickness be cause it excited the mind at 10, iwent to bed and slept well, Lat, 40;27 . . .

Wednesday 16 the sail still in sight at 7 tacked ship and heading about west the wind about, S, E, the ship stand about South at 9 a,m, came near enough to speak her it being the Richmond of Boston it was in St Catherines when we left came out next day. 1,75 pasengers 3 ladies when we came about up to him he tacked ship and came along side and spoke all well but two his cronomiter had got out of order and lost his reckening Capt Sanders gave him his reckening and he regerlated it from his they talked to gether afew moments and kep along side for some time at $\frac{1}{2}$ past 9 they gave us 3 hearty cheers which was soon returned for 3 times John Hunt got up in to the riging and waved his hankerchief to them which they readerly returned which was soon folowed by 3 more cheers for the ladies at 10 they began to gain on us again . . .

A FEW LINES COMPOSED & SUNG ON THE BARK CANTERO
COMPOSED BY MR CROCKER OF BUXPORT MAINE

Come all you yankeys farmers	
Come leave your plowe and hoe	
Ye tradesman and mechanacs	
And ore the ocean go	
Unto the land of Opher	Chorus, O, California
No longer now delay	the land is far away
Go seek a golden fortune	we are bound over the sea
In California	with hearts so free, to California

Come leave your northan regions
Where nought but woman smiles
Can hold you in all legience
Amongst her baren wilds
Whar from april till September
Your sun illumes the day
Whilst all is summer splendour
In California

Come leave your fish and timber
 Your snow benighted lands
 And with us cross the ocean
 To seek that golden strands
 Whar amongst her ancient mountains
 Golconda seeks it way
 From many a golden fountain
 In California

Heed not your welthy mizer
 Who lives but for himself
 Who sees us home rturning
 As gentlemen of wealth
 Who jealous of our fortunes
 And feign would have us stay
 While he would fil his coffers
 In California

This land they feign would sel us
 And houses cheaply rent
 And then they would befriend us
 If wee,d but be content
 Our papers they,d acknowledge
 And give us time to pay
 If wee,d fore swear our visions
 Of California

How kind and condecending
 Ye men of cent for cent
 How pliable and bending
 How good is your intent
 We will repay your kindsman
 When years have passed away
 If god our hands should prosper
 In California

Farewell thow loved penobscot
 Where in our youthful pride
 So often have we sported
 Upon thy noble tide
 Where first our love was kindled
 And where it shall decay
 We,ll, send the many a blessing
 From California

Farewell our wives and sweethearts
 We leave you for awhile
 A few short years to tarry
 Should fortune on us smile
 Then when our locks are silvered
 We,ll not regret the day
 We crossed the foaming billows
 For California

. . . Thursday Jan 24, moderate winds from the N. W. and pleasant 2 sail in sight at 8 A M, middle part of the day Calm and quite warm for cape horn weather at 10 A M, the capt and several others fished awhile but did not catch any thing water about 60, fathoms deep sea fowl flying around quite plenty after supper it being quite pleasant and wanting alittle exersize we enjoyed our selves very well for awhile in dancing as Dr Bill Towl is one of the Be boys and is always on hand with his fiddle we had aright, down East, good time for a while, . . .

Sunday Jan 27, astrong wind from the S, W, at 7 A M, tacked Ship bore to the N W, Do, 3 sailes still in sight one a brig kept within 5 miles for 2 days the others appears to be whalers acrusing, it is quite chilly to day but not so cold as I expected to see it at cape horn themom-iter stood at 46, it is alittle squally & ahead wind at 10 A M, a whale was discovered off our larbourd beam spouting & blowing to no small rate he appeared to be makeing for the ship came along with in 20 feet of the stern of the ship throwing him self mostly out of water he dove under the stern and came up ahead and played around for an hour which attracted the attension of all hands to see a cape horn whale, at 12, the paupuses were playing around the bow of the ship they were much smaller than those I had seen before and white stripes on them Mr Crocker tried to spear one of them but did not succede, for when he got ready for them they made themselves scurce, at 5 P M tacked ship again bearing to the south the days are about 20, hours [long] sun $16\frac{1}{2}$, rises at 4, sets at $\frac{1}{2}$ past 8, Lat 56,28, Long,

JAN. 27, 1849. [1850]

[Probably quoted]

Tis lone on the waters
When eve,s, mournful bell
Sends forth to the sunset
Anote of fare well

When borne with the shadows
And winds as they sweep
There comes afond memory
Of home oer the deep

When the wing of the seabird,
Is turned to her nest
And the heart of the sailor
To all he loves best

Tis lone on the waters
That hour hath a spell
To bring back sweet voices
And words of fare well

. . . Tuesday Jan 29, astrong wind from the south and rainy we are going along finely to day but it is alittle cool passed the horn about 10, this forenoon, at 7 P M,

discovered the Island of Diego a bout 20, miles to the north a small, Isa, S W, of the horn at 8 wore ship bore E, N, E, the wind blowing very hard and the bark dancing upon the waves like a bird at $\frac{1}{2}$ past 8 our larbourd davy was caried away that (that) our stern boat was attached to but no other damage done there was aman Just came out of the boat if he had bin five minutes later I think he would have gorn over board however it was fited up in afew moments and the boat made secure again Lat, 57,10, Long, 67,13,

Wednesday Jan 30, astrong wind from the W,S,W & squally heading about south our capt, was a little afraid to keep too near the land for fear of being blown ashore as the wind blows very hard from the W, and, S,W, which is astrong head wind at 10, A M, the albatros was flying around quite thick Some of the boys thought it would be fine sport to catch afew so they prepared some fishhooks and put on alittle meat and throw it over and they would fly around and light on the water to eat the bait not mistrusting the rogish boys 5 of them was caught in alittle while by their bill 2 of them not being hurt they let them go again the other 3 was killed and skined with the intention of stuffing there skins to cary home for a curiosity one of them masured 10, feet, $7\frac{1}{2}$, inches across the wings from one end to the other, P M, wind halled in to the North so we came on to our coarse again but at 9 chenged in to the West again which was dead a head and blowing us back again and squally all knight and the wind increasing fast which made the ship jump and roll and tumble about on the waves noways slow I could not sleep any for the knight for it was quite often I had to hold on to keep from rolling out of my birth about 12, midnight there was some smoke of matches smelt and seen between decks which caused quite an excitement to find where it came from some was looking in there chests and others in there births &c, it finely came from the cabbin by abunch of matches catching but no damage done the themomiter stood at 42, Lat 57,79, Long 66, 33

Thursday Jan 31, the wind blowing like ahericane all day from the West at 10, a,m sent down the top galent yards heading to the south and the waves the largest I have ever seen and wery squally uncle Roundy thought it was because the birds was caught the day before it was along and lonesome day and quite discuriageing for the wind was

blowing us back quite fast probably 50, miles back of the horn at 9 P.M, wore ship again bore to the N W, and abated alittle Lat 57,50, Long 65,53 . . .

Monday Feb 4, 18,50 comences with moderate winds from the N W, and pleasant at 10, A.M, discovered 3 sailes at 11, a m about calm at, 2, P.M, agood breeze from the N W course S.W, at 3 discovered asail ahead of us comeing towards us came with in 3 miles of us and tacked ship at 6 we overtook her and passed her after speaking to her it was the Goldhunter of and from Fall River 96, days out bound to California, in Longitude 72,25, Lat 58,43 at 10 p,m a gale . . .

Friday 8, a strong wind from the W S W and squally standing N W, going along finely to day aheavy sea to day, we are to day fairely around the cape 2 weeks forom the Island of staten land and all in good sperits Lat 56,15, Long 76, 38, . . .

Sunday 10, astrong wind from S W, and hazy at 2 A M, tacked [s]hip stood to the, N,N,W, at 5 P M, spoke the Bark Teal of and from St Johns, New Brunswick bound to Sanfranciscoe 44, days from St Catherines 6 days longer than we had bin out of the Same port . . .

Sunday Feb 17, afine pleasant day alight breeze from the west all most calm and warm and all hands in good sperits siting around on deck reading, not much to attract there attention getting along quietly and pleasantly some talking about what they will do in the next port while others are conversing about there friends at home agreat many remarks has been made in relation to comeing around the cape some remarked that they would stay in california along time before they would go home around the cape again but I think the most of them would if they could not get back any other way although it is not avery pleasant passage but no worse than I expected for the time passes off very fast the wrst trouble is we do not have exersize enough but by going with out my Supper once in while I get along quite comfortable Mr Springer and several others has bin quite slim with a cold but they begin to get bitter and probably will be well in afew days as we are going into warmer weather and if nothing hapens will be in fort [port] in afiw days with the antcapation of seeing something new and getting on land once

more where we can get some good water to drink and tramp about on the shore, which puts me in mind of the pleasant days that I have spent in Main and am in hopes to return again if nothing hapens, . . .

Monday feb 18, alight breeze from the South with asmoth sea and glideing along bout 4 or 5 nots an hour and can hardly perceive the motion of the vessil all hands seems busi this Morning some mending cloths others mending boots and carpenters and black smiths tinkering around and the sailors to work on the riging every one busi about something washing clothes painting boats cleaning out water castks to fill in port &c, after supper the deck was cleared of and (and) Dr, bill got out his fiddle for the first time since we came round the horn and we had afew dances for exercise, 4 P M, wind halled in to the west & N w and braced up the yards 6, about calm, made but alittle way through the knight in Lat 38,38, Lon 75,30

Tuesday Febuary 19, alight breeze from the North and N W, and pleasant 8, A M, calm, at 10, alight breeze from the N W at, one P, M, made the Island Mocha at 4, off our starbourd beam distance of 25 miles it is about 7 miles long and 4 miles wide on the coast of chilly about 12, miles from mane land about 12 hundred feet high on the East side is agood chance to anchor and get wood and water and all kinds of vegetibles in abundance, at 2 p,m a com, meeting was held on the purpours of such business as mint be brought before the meeting the reports of bills was rede by the president and some business in regard to geting fresh supplies in port at ½ past 3, meeting ajourned until Wednesday feb 20, at 2 p,m, at 5 P M, discovered maine land along the coast for(t) some ways 6, calm remained so through the knight and very pleasant, quite an excitement in the evening amongst the boys aboxing as the[y] had apeir of boxing gloves fited up for(t) them as it was something new for them and wanted alittle exersize . . .

Saturday Feb, 23, 18,50, P M foggy, with in 5 miles of valparaiso, made land at 1, in the knight and could not get in as we were becalmed, at 2 p m, dropped anchor in the harbour with in one mile of the shore the Dr and consul came aboard at 2 P M found every thing in good shape, and all well, at 3, Do, a large number of us went ashore and traveled

around until sunset, we found a large No. of vessels, in port of most all nations one American steam ship and several wessels for California, one, the Bark, Daniel, Webster of and from Boston 1,50, days out, the Richmond left here yesterday, gained on us 8, days from, St Catherines, and the gold hunter of Bangor left here, 3 weeks ago several of the boys from the Daniel Webster came on board to see us and several from Maine, we had not bin here fifteen minutes bfore the natives came aboard with fruit to sell such as pears peaches and apples &c, most all kinds of fruit is ripe and very plenty the town is pleasantly situated and one of the best harbours Sunday we most all went on shore I traveled around from place to place until eleven A M, I attended the English Episcopal Church which was quite interestering & at 2 P M, I attended a funeral of an american from the state of Ohio a single man lived here 12, years age about forty his name was Herman Pickard, buried in the inglish and american grave yard, in very good shape, I visited the city grave yard which was very nice at the entrance very pretty tombs and trees such as Cedar that resembles those in, main and the weeping willow and many pritty trees bushes and flowers that I never saw before that was very buteful it was situated on ahill ashort distance from the seashore and walled in, at the lower end of the grave yard I saw alarg hole dug where the[y] throw the poor people in and [do] not bury them I saw several in [it] and but alittle dirt on them hardly enough to cover them I thought it rather a hard case that people could not be decently buried in such aplace as this because they have not money enough to pay their funerals expences it looks rather to heathanish to look at such a scene

Monday 25, About half of our, co, was employed in giting water and to work on board the bark overhalling and prepareing to take afresh supply our Directors and oficers were makeing purchises as the news was good from California they concluded to take ten pasengers at sixty four dollars each six Cillians two French men and two Americans, laid out about twelve hundred dolars by the company for flower and such articles as we need to cary to California, flower three dollars ahundred as it comes in bags in stead of beryls water is rather scarece had to pay one dollar and fifty cents aton where it is brought to (to) the vessels in water boats, but as there was a large no, of vessels in we should have to wate

several days to get our water we took our casks and went on shore and filled them our selves which cost us seventy five cents aton which would enable us to leave much sooner several of the pasengers bought some supplies to take with them which was caried for twenty two dollars aton, frate most provisions alittle hier than in the states, all, kinds of fruit in bundance but rather high for they take the advantage of strangers,

Tuesday 26, those that worked monday went ashore, ten of us hired horses and rode horse back at nine A M, we started and rode out on the santiago road about 8 miles went into several gardens that was very nice sawa many things to entirst us in one garden I saw several kinds of trees that grow in maine the pople the birch hornbeam and blackberys but not quite ripe I plucked several that was ripe, and the grapes grow in abundance and first rate also peaches and pears and apples and agreat plenty of melons the people appeared glad to see us and used us well after visiting several places and viewing every thing new we returned to the city again if I had time I should have rod out to the city of santaago the capital of chili about ninety miles East which is said to be a beautiful city of about seventy thousand inhabatance but it is av[e]ry hilly road and (and) winds around the hills like winding stairs, P M, we rode out to the light house about two miles from the city that sits on apoint to the, N, W, of the city to light the vesels and guide them in to port or harbour, at four I returned my horse for I was tired of rideing, Price for horses one dollar aday there horses are much cheaper than in the states get apretty good horse for twenty dollars mules are very plent[y] and great for carieng burdens cary water wood and every thing on their backs they have afew cariages for carying passengers about the city from one part to an other, oxen yoked andd hall by their horns apart of the city is quite pleasant streets well paved with stone and rather narrow buildings mostly made of large brick and mud and plastered out side and in, labour is good mecanics three dollars per day lumber is high, the lower part of the town is much more pleasant than the uper part, which is very narow and winding streets and paths, up over the hills and the young ladies standing or siting in the dors, ready to welcome you in as they are very fond of the yankyees which I think is not so becoming in them, and their maners are not so pleasing as

the Americans, the principle trade here is by the English French and Americans a great many vessels call for fresh supplies &c, the Steamer Sarah Sands arrived to day and an american Steamer left here to day for the panamar and sanfranciscoe the tenessee, from New York, there is two steamers runs from here to panamar, and sanfranciscoe both English,

Wednesday 27 A M, I worked aboard the bark stowing and preparing to leave P M, went on shore and visited Atkins Knight at the American hospittle an old friend that I got acquainted with in Bangor had bin here three weeks and calculates to go to California as soon as he gets able, I caried him some papers and books to read as he wanted something from the states to read papers that is printed in the states sels for twenty five cents apiece, books are very hgh I paid one dollar for a small book to learn to read spanish price for puting a cristal in a watch one dollar, and most every thing accordingly I think it rather agoo[d] country especially, for a mechanic, or any smart business man with capital they have quite anomber of mounted policemen to guard the city and pretty good laws and very strict if aman gets in to arow he is soon put into the caliboos the poleacemen cary saurds and lassoes, and if they cant catch any one they want, they will through alassoo, ovr him, and achain gang I saw to work on the streets with chains on their feet, and some on there hands every man that commits any crime he is put in to the chain gang and works on the streets, our company I think has behaved very well and done honor to themselves and thos who know them they have drove about and seveyed the city very well for the time that we have had for we have had to work the most of the time, and I think we are the healthiest crew I have seen since I left Bangor, all hearty and rugged I have gained nine pounds since I left Bangor seven from St Catherines my wate now is fifty four the heaviest that I ever have bin and several have gained much more than I have, it is avery healthy country here and pleasant weather, in the morning it is foggy until 9, or 10, and then it clearsoff very pleasant it does not rain any for six months to a time and then it is wet, sumer dry, sesons, winter wet seasons, they do about as much business sunday as any day dance and frolic and sunday evenings is a theatre, I calculated to attended but one of the actresses was sick and did not play so we all missed of going, but we had a very pleasant time and enjoyed

ourselves very well in the evening I bought some fruit and caried aboard such as apples pears peaches plumbs nuts, &c, and returned to the ship at nine in the evening for I made it apractace to be in at nine every knight for they are apt to get their cockets picked and per haps robed, for every body and every thing is there I had one hankerchief stolen out of my pocket and several others the same which is very common altho they are not alowd to, whilst I was in the grave yard I penciled down afew lines that I saw on the grave stones, one was as follows

TO THE MEMORY OF JAMES REEVES LATE SEAMAN ON
BOARD, H M, S, PRESIDENT DROWND BY THE
UPSETING OF ABOAT ON THE 18 OF MAY
1841, AGE 19 YEARS

His cours is up his sailes are furled
His body lies beneath the wave
His warning short from life he hurled
The tenant of a seamans grave

SACRED TO THE MEMORY OF CHARLES R PRICE WHO
DEPARTED THIS LIFE JULY 19, 1847, AGE, 23,

I shall go to him
But he will not return to me

VALPARASO, CAPT, ISAAC, THAYER, OF MARBLE HEAD DIED
JUNE 27, 18,47, AGE, 50, OF, AN, ENGLISH, MARINE

With bounding heart I left my home	
Not thinking Death so near	Home sweet home
But here the tyrent laid me low	there is no place
Which caused amessmates tear	that seems like home
Now far from home my body lies	
Within this Earthly tomb	
But trust that Christ will mercy have	
And call my sperit home	

ANOTHER

When the last trumpets awful voice
This rending earth shall shake
When opening graves shall yeald their charge
And dust to life awake
Those bodies that corrupted fell
Shall in corrupted rise
And mortals form shall spring to life
Immortal in the skies

After many toils and perils past	Whilst siting their I mused awhile
In foreign climes I have fill at last	On deaths long dreamless sleep
Reader prepare to follow me	An opening, life deceatful smil
For what I am you must shurely be	A moarner came to weep

Thursday Feby 28, 1850, this morning about ready to sail but wating to get some clothes that was sent ashore to get washed but could not find them nor find out where the fellow lived that caried them away it was one of the natives he agreed to bring them to the vessel again but did not I did not send any my self, but I suppose that there was seventy five dollars worth and hat [had] to leave them for the capt, thought it would not pay to stop for them A M, I got in to aboat with several others and visited several vessels, one French man of war one English man of war, one Chilian man of war, and one (And one) Boston ship that came in the day before from California men most all sick with the scurvy, I saw one man from New, hampshire, that had bin in the gold digins I saw about three hundred worth of gold just as it was dug he told me he had got enough to pay him for going and calculates to return to the states and then thought of going back to California gain, he came on board of our vessel we gave him afew papers, &c, he has fifty dollars a month for comeing down, in the vessel, there was several Deaths of americans while we were in I did not learn of them, I saw the place where the Essex was captured by the English, in the last war taken by the Feba & Cherub Captured in 18,14, by Comodore Hilyer, and the Essex Commanded by Capt Porter,, at 2, P M, all ready hoisted the boats wade anchor aand started being a good breeze from the south . . .

Thursday [March] 14, wind S E by E, Cours N W by W, and pleasant agood steden sail breeze with all sail set since we left valperazo it seems quite pleasant and all hands anxious to get to sanfranciscoe, we were employed in geting things ready f[or] the mines the forward part of the vessil represents quite a work shop some hanging grindstones others grinding axes and makeing axe handles and pick handles &c, at five would sweep and clean up the decks, and after supper is over spend an hour or two amuseing our selves to pass away the first part of the Evening Unkle Roundy with his drum and Mr Nelson with his fife would make business lively for a while after they get through Dr Bill as we call him, would bring his fiddle along and play [a] few lively tunes and have afew dances to drive away sad feelings & thoughts whilst others afts are siting down singing glees and mery songs which makes the time pass off quite peasantly which calls the mind to reflect upon past hours that I have spent with my friends at afar

distant home, whilst siting on the Cabin viewing the souther heavens there I Could see the southern Cross and the mejelon Cowd [cloud], also the dipper in the nothern hemisphere every thing seems quiet and lovely, in Lat, 11,10, Lon, 94,47,

Friday 15, moderat winds from the S E by E Coars N W by W, and pleasant Lat 9,37 Lon 96,21 P M, quite an excitement trying to catch boneaters [bonitos] for the water was black with [them] as far as the eye could see it was rather hard work to spear them and they would not bite at a hook there was several struck with the spere and but two caught weighing about (8) eight to ten pounds apiece they kept along with the vessil for an hour or two the water full of them the most I ever saw . . .

Thursday 21, this day Comences with light winds from the E S E and pleasant with all sail set before the wind Cours N W by W, with light showers accationally P M, I sat upon the mane top and painted the Island of Staten land it was rather apoor place for the vessil is rocking and pitching about, but it was the best place I could find aboard, for the boys are so rogish they will Not let any one take any peace doing any thing they want to for him self if any one gets to playing cards they will hitch arope to his seat and hall it out from under him and play[ing] checkers the first you would know a club or a cloth or something or rather would hit on the board and scater the me[n] about they want to do some thing to make business lively no matere what it is if it will onely get up alaugh Mar 11, Mr Lander & Mr Alden mad a grinde stone bench and the next morning when I went on deck I herd quite a nois forward I went to see what it was there was the representation of a valperaso Jack ass, fixed up on the grind stone bench with the hen coop hung to him also abasket of onions and a keg of veno or water which caused quite an excitement and a good takeoff for the Chillians and unkele John Towle with his whip to drive him about and holering out to re[p]resent anative Comeing to market with his fowl, &—La, veno (wine) and onions (sawyo) it was quite amuseing for awhile, some likid the sport & others were alittle put out about it but no one knew who done it how ever it dose very well to help pass of the time and help drive off afellows lone-some thoughts while at sea in Lat 3,00, Lon, 104,53 . . .

Sunday Mar 24, 18,50, . . . at 1 (one) P M Mr Nye

thought he would try his Luck fishing so he went out the star-board stacle boom and prepared himself for action and watching his oportunity for the poor inocent Creatures [bonitos] to come up, it was but afew moments before several came along not thinking of any danger But Nye amed his dedly wepon at one of them mad up aterible face and spit on his hands and let go grains that was attached to along pole it hit the poor fish but trying to pull him abourd he broke the line and lost him polle and all the quarter was lowered and maned vessil hove too and went & found the pole but the graines and fish was gorn which got up quite a laugh, Lat, 00,2, North, Lon 109,29

A FEW LINES COMPOSED ON BOARD THE BARK CANTERO ON
HER WAY TO CALIFORNIA BY EVERET F CROCKER

The morning sun rose bright and clear
And merry winds did blow
And proudly we our cours did stear
On Board the Bark Cantero

With aching hearts (breasts) our homes we left
Where many a tear did flow
Of many a Joy our hearts bereft
To join the Cantero

That houre where from our infant years
To manhood we did grow
We'll shed the many a tear
On board the Cantero

Those fond fair ones whose image taught
Our youthful hearts to glow
By us shall never be forgot
On board the Cantro

For thee we cross the troubled seas
Where stormy winds do blow
Our hearts shall fondly turn to thee
On board the Cantero

For thee we cross earths senter line
And onward still we go
Golcondas golden strands to find
On board the Cantero

From thee our wives and children dear
That love that bids go
Shall oft awaken many a tear
On board the Cantero

But when we return from foreign climes
Our hearts shall doubly flow
To meet our friends we left behind
On board the Cantero

Then zephyr fill our spreading sailes
And free our sheets shall flow
And swift we'll, fly before the gale
On board the Cantero

Then far be very care and thought
The moments swift shall flow
To meet those friends we never forgot
On board the Cantero

A FEW LINES WRITTEN ON A GRAVE STONE IN VALPARASO

Shipmates all my course is up
My body,s, moored at rest
My soul is where? aloft, of course,
Rejoicing with the blest
The Comodore brief warning gave
For me to anchor ship
My mooring,s hard, and fast are laid
Till signal made to trip

(The above drowned in the harbour of Valparaso
By the upsetting of aboat on board a british Man of war)

I thought of Thee, I thought of Thee
On ocean, many a weary knight
When heaved the long and sullen sea
With only waves and stars in sight
We stole along by isle of balm
We furl'd before the comeing gale
We slept Amid the breathless calm
We, flew beneath the straining sailes
But thou wert lost for years to me
And day and knight, I thought of thee

Monday March 25, 18,50 fore part of the day calm P M,
alight breeze from the E S E and pleasant Cours W N
W, thermometer stands at 84, Lat 35,00 minutes Lon
110,35 several sick with a cold Sharon Cross, quite
slim took a lemetic and the, Dr, bled him which mad him
feel a little better, also Albert Gowen, quite sick with
acold I suppose it is caused by sleeping on deck as it is (its)

rather warm and the air smells bad between decks quite [a]
Number sleeps on deck . . .

Tuesday [April] 9, wind East and pleasant Lat 21,37
Lon 135,7 to day employed in taking a sketch of Valperaso¹
as one or two has been trying it I thought I would try it, at
11, A M, quite an excitement on deck a whale was discovered
playing around the ship for some time the capt fired a ball
in to him, also several others fired at him he [would] dive
under the vessel several times and play about and then go
off a short distance and blow and then come back agains and
when he would rise they would fire at him at ½ past 12, he
went and left us, several was employed in making a carriage
for a big gun that our folks brought from prospect & at 4 p m,
the boys loaded it and fired it off for the first time and the
small gun was taken out and fired off and both cleaned and
painted, in the evening we spent one hour in dancing for
recreation passed off the evening quite pleasant . . .

Thursday 18, moderate wind from the S E, and pleasant,
Course, N,E, in Lat 36,48, Lon 138,14 at 2 p,m, a
meeting of to [the] co, Called for electing a new board of
directors, a vote of the co, was taken to see if we should
have the election to day or wait until we arrive in port the
yeas & nays were taken thirty five to eighteen majority
seventeen for the election, proceeded to ballot Caleb C Wingate
John Bunker Robert B Smart chosen unanimously, John
M Lander had thirty eight votes Everett F Crocker thirty
five, at three meeting adjourned the old board of directors
resigned their office, Some little excitement got up in regard
to [the] election they all could not agree altho it passed off
with out much trouble or opposition, though I think some is a
little disappointed, a few votes was thrown for the capt, and a few
for Samuel Lowder,,

Saturday 20 the directors met and appointed C C Wingate
president Capt Saunders, trustee, Wm Towle, Secretary . . .

Sunday April 21, . . . yesterday at 4 p,m, Spoke the
Brig Franklin Adams of San Francisco, Me bound to San Francisco,
left Valparaiso two days after us, after our capt
spoke her our boys fired a gun and gave three hearty cheers, . . .

¹—This sketch, in color, appears on the last page of the notebook.

[SAN FRANCISCO]

Monday, 29, this morning spoke the, Oregon abrig, from the, Sandwich Islands, formaly of New York bound in to the harbour, at 4, I went on deck and saw the entrance of the harbour, about 12, miles a head and the land on larboard side dis[tant] of about 5 miles it looked pleasant and the boys were anxiously looking at the promised land which we have long bin looking for at half past six, a pilot came along side and spoke us and our capt told him he would take him to pilot him in as we had got to pay half pilotage if he did not come aboard, he brought good news, and our folks were anxious to hear the report of the procedeings of California at 9, our boys loaded the cannons a[nd] fired three rounds and they picked up all the cards they could find and put in to the Cannon for wading, at 10, A M, droped anchor in the harbour of Sanfranciscoe, found a great many vissels in all kinds and of all nations, at, 12, I went ashore and saw several that I was acquainted with walked all over town found the place much larger than I expected to I went to the postoffice, but found nothing there, for me, at, 4 p m returned on board, we reckoned up our dis tance of sailing from Bangor find eighteen thousand four hundred and ninety miles I wrot to my friends at 6, I went on shore again with severa[1] others expected to return but boat did not come for us I vis[ited] some of the boys, went in several gambling shops saw agreat deal of mony also gold from the mines find lumber worth but avery little hardly pay for bringing fifty dollars per thousand brick thirty five dollars per thousand wages low, Joiners from eight to twelve dollars per day could not get from shore to the vessil short of three dollars lodging one dollar, one dollar ameal for vuictwals,, I paid fifty cents to lodge in a bunk with nothing but an(d) old mattress and an old quilt, to throw over me,

April 30, came aboard this morning at 7, found Mr Brown on shore, from Bangor left March 9, arived yesterday in the steamer Gold Hunter from panamar at 4, p, m, he came aboard with us and took breakfast, brought several letters with him, for our folks closed several letters for my friends and put in to the office for the mail leaves the first of every month, our folks were looking aroud to see what it was to do, finding our building worth but a little, and vessil worth mear nothing our folks can hardly tell what to do some

wants to do one thing and some another to day is election day in the cety for city offiers

Wednesday May, 1, 1850, California to day my health is rather poor, have rather abad cold and settled on my lungs stoped on board until 11, a,m went on shore, apart of our, co, went across the bay and got a beaf ox, som went on to asmall island and got some wood after cruicing a bout city for some time and seeing aspecmin fo [of] human nature, and the customs of most all nations and seeing the eliphant, as it is termed, Mr Marston and my self steped in to arefreshment shop and eat aquarter of custard pie apiece, and had to pay one dollar I did not grumble at it, although I thought it rather dear, pie, at 6 I returned on board with some old acquaintanes, from Bangor Hiram Fogg, Robert Carlisle William Libbey, Joseph Boynton, s[t]oped all knight with us took supper and breakfast with us, in the evening had afew dances on deck to pass away the time lively

Thursday 2, our folks called ameeeting of the, co, and concluded to leave our barks, here and appointed Capt, Saunders agent to sell the barks and cargoe and pay him ten dollars per day, also Capt, S, should chose an assistant to help him, and have provisions and others materials sold for mony to enable us to go in to the mines, and the, co, should deso[l]ve in regard to Labour, at half past eleven, ajourned un til Friday, 3, at Seven A M, in the morning Mr Marston was quite sick he took a lemetic, at ten, he had a severe pain in his head, at noon he was a little easier, P M, the boys began to form, companies for going in to the mines fore five and six in a, co,

Friday 3, at 7, a,m, meeting of the, co, called to order the, Capt, reported that he had chosen Albert Eaton, to assist, him, price, 8, dollars per day, to day made sale, of provision to the amount of about three thousand dollars to divide to the co fifty dollars to each member, also provision to be devided among the each member, mineing utensils sold to the membes of the, co, at the invoice, price, pota-toes sold for, 30, cts per, pound

Saturday, May 4, 1850, San francescoe, at day light, 3, A M, afire broke out in the city and raged for several hours, sweeping about one hundred buildings, the best of them, owned by gamblers, At, 4, I went ashore and stoped until 7, at 9, a m a meeting of the co called to order, woted to desolve the

co, as far as Earnings is Conserved or babour, the tents were sold at auction, bid off by the co Sold the provision to Mr, Saywood, to day he took his brig along side and took in frate for the mines or Sacrameto, which is one hundred and fifty miles above here I had an offer to go to work on shore at my trad to comence monday next, at ten dollars per day, our boys picking up for the mines, to start the first of the week,

Sunday May 5, apart of our co went to meeting looked around to see the ruins of the fire quite a No, of buildings Comenced rebuilding yesterday and to day several to work on(e) burnt dstrict

Monday 6, I comenced work fore B F Pierce on ablock of brick stores on Montgomery St, at ten dollars per day Stopped on board the bark knights, and to[ok] our dinners on shore to, day the ship Charles Cooper from Bangor arived we beet her two days Several of them came on board to see us,

Tuesday, 7, to day business is lively around town build-ings going up rapidly and agreat many vessels comeing in to the harbour, there [are] mow from fore to five hundred ves-sels in the harbour

Wednes 8, our folks left for the Northern mines five joiners, that works in the city here Mr Lander and brother Mr Alden Marston and my self, Mr, C, Wingate Bunker, Wm, M, Towle and fisher stopes to put up the scow, &c,

Thursday 9, to work for Pierce, nothing of importance to day

Friday, 10 Saw several acquaintanceses forom Bangor I find agreat many of the Main folks here many more than I expected to find

Saturday May 11, quite sick last knight with diarear, not able to work to day went on shore at ten, A, M, looked around for a lot to build ahous on, thinking it much cheaper than to pay fourteen dollars per week for board

Sunday 12, at 9, A M, went on shore tramped around town went out in to the country strawbrying found but a few returned at 12 p m, wrote two letters to send to my friends in Bangor by aman that was going home to Brunswick,

Monday, 13, Marston Aldin and mysilf hired a house to live in of Dr Jones fore eight months at twenty dollars per month and moved in

Tuesday 14, Aldin & my self finished moveing in to the

house, took alot of provisions from the bark, five with my self lives to gether Mr Lander & brother Marston Aldin and Myself, find it much cheaper than to bourd out

Wednesday, 15, went to work on a job on the burnt district

Thursday, 16, business quite lively to day we get along finely in our house like [it] well onely it is quite a walk from work

Friday 17 commenced work for fields on a wharf at ten dollars per day, to day Mr Wingate Bunker, & Towle, left for the mines in asailing vessil, the capt and Eaton and Fisher stoping at the bark, Aldin sick with the disintary

Saturday 18, Mr Aldin no better Wm, C, La[nder] sick, with the same, the rest of us most sick with a cold

Sunday May 19, Nothing of importance to day Stopped at home to day all day to take care of Aldin find he is no better but hope he will be in a few da[ys]

May 26, for the last week bin to work for Mr Gilbert at ten dollars per day a block of stores on long wharf at the foot of Sacramento, st, Mr Aldin, I think is a little better he sat up a part of the day, to day wee are very busi cooking and washing as we have bin very busi since we moved into this house we find our selves comfortably situated here a little out of town by our selves, we get our wood where we work as it is very high in market \$,30, dollars per cord water is a not very handy about one forth of amile off it is butiful spring water, allthough it will not last through the rainy season, business is rather lively about town,

June 2, I have bin to work for Gilbert on his building on the foot of Sacramento, st, Mr Aldin is no better, failing fast, Dr Smith attends on him, Mr, Lander, and, Marston, stoped with him for the last week Capt, Saunders received aletter from Sacremento from Wm M Towle Saying that the Cantero, folks had seperated and gon in to the mines, and C, D, Wingate was to work there for thirteen dollars per day Thomas Springer was expected to die he was very sick in the hospittle he had attempted to make way with him self once by drinking a bottle of brandy onc by drinking a bottle of pain killer once by jumping into the river I think he must have felt very bad indeed the steamer Oragon left here yesterday for Panamar, caried 2½ millions of dol-

lars quite a No, of passengers, for the states returning home some have got their pile, others have done nothing at all

June, 3., 1850, Mr, Silas. Aldan, Died in San Franciscoe with the dizentary, sick, sixteen, days, he was taken very good care of, by Mr, Lander, Mr, Marston and, myself, he had two physicians, Dr, Wilcocks and, Dr, Smith, but could do him no good, there was no help for him, he seemed to bear, with patience and expressed quite an anxiety to live and get well,

June 4, we buried him at 3., P,M, Capt, Saunders Mr, Fisher, Mr, Marston, and My self followed him to his grave he was a young man about twenty five years of age, he was a man of honor, and respected by his friends and all who knew him, I felt to mourn for his departure, as I had become very much attached to him and thought a great deal of him, I was sorry to loose one of our family after coming so far from home, and leaving his Mother at home, that no, doubt, [was] interested in his wellfare & prosperity in California and anxiously waiting for his safe return he requested Mr, Lander to write to his mother if he did not live, also he gave some directions in regard to his things wished to have some of his best things Sent home to his mother, and seemed thankful to think he was with his friends

June, 16, Mr, Nye, one of our, Co, Came down from the mines, to return home in the steamer, Columbus, which is to leave the 18, he is out of health, and home sick says he does not like California, it is not what it has bin Cracked up to be, brings rather bad news from the rest of the Co, says several is sick, Mr Spiringer is dead, died at sacramento with the Consumption Richard P Wingate has returned to the vessil sick, some of the co is doing well June 14, day before yesterday there was a great fire in town, destroyed five hundred buildings loss five Millions of dollars

June 16, Mr, Nye, one of our, co, Came and took tea and stoped old knight with us I wrote two letters and sent by him, to Bangor,

July 4th, 1850., San Franciscoe, my health is very good also the rest of our party not but a little going on to day for celebrating the birth day of our independance several speeches was mad in the, square, at one, P,M, a liberty

pole was erected in the plaser, one hundred and twelve [feet] high, fifteen inches through at the but and five inches at the top, presented to the city of San Franciscoe, by the city of Oregon, and sent down by a steamboat

July 14, all well, this morning, Mr, Albert Eaton started for home to Bangor one of our, Co, bin stoping on board the bark Cantero cooking for the capt, at eight dollars per day and found his health was very poor, he was not able to work all the time, and concluded it woul[d] be better to go home, I sent a letter to my sister and Brother with ten dollars to my sister, that I earned the forth of July, rather than to play, . . .

August 15, Great riot at Sacramento between the squaters and sitizens, several killed and wounded the, Mayor, Sheriff and others also the leader of the squaters, Several companies were raised here in san Franciscoe and in other places, to help their sister city and put down the squaters, the com, from here was the, California,, Gards, and the inginer, Co, &c, but quite an excitement through the town, but the squater finely given up, and, the, Co,s, returned home,

Aug 23, the steamer California arived to day with her Collors flying at half mast bringing the news of the Death of President Taylor, [Aug.] 24, the city officers, met and made arrangements for, the funeral [Aug.] 29, the funeral obseques, the procession formed on broadway agreeable to the request of the committee, of arrangements the cheaf marshall, then which there is no more arduous situation in a demonstration of this kind, deserves great credit for the perfection with which every arangement was conceived, and the fidelity with which they were caried out by the deputies. the Band which preceded the Masonic bodies, although small in numbers, discoursed most excellent musick, and peculiarly suited to the ocasion, The Grand Lodge, mad a respecable show, both in point of numbers, and the standing of those composing the body, but California Lodge No, one,, the pioneer, Lodge on the pacific Coast—was decidedly the most numerous of any devision in the procession, David Crocket Lodge followed, and then came the independent order of Oddfellows, who mustered in considerable No,s, but we were surprised to see so few, Sons of temperance, the California Garde did realy make a fine martial appearence.—their regeral uniform not being yet finished, they came out in their fatigue dress, ,

consisting [of] dark pants and sashes, blue woolen shirts, and a blue cloth military cap, the hiers contained a coffin Covered with a black pall was drawn by four milk white horssees tastefully comparisined in mourning, led by four grooms, appropriately dressed, on each side of the hears was the inscription, I have always done my duty, Next was St Francis hook and ladder, Co, No, 1, composed of some of our most respectable, welthy and influential citizens, Howard hook and ladder, Co, took the palm of all the fire department, Sansome hook and ladder Co, were out in good Numbers and afiner looking body of men Can not befound, the Mayor, and recorder came next preceding the bourd of aldermen and assistants and were followd by the city police one of the, no, bearing a large blue sattin Banner, sermounted by a guilt eagle, appropreately shrouded, , on the Banner was the following inscription, in large gold letters, San Franciscoe police department organized Aug the 12, 18,49, the Banner was butifully executed and most tastefully hung with black Crape, the New York delegation turned out in large No,s the Celestials, or Chineas no,-ed, one hundred, which made afne appearence a respectable delegation of British subjects on horse back, brought up the rear, altogether it was the largest and best organised demon stration, that has ever bin mad in California

Sep, 17, a fourth great Conflagration in San Frانس a bout day light, the fire broke out on Jackson street takeing all before it, sweeping some two or three squares, mostly new and some splendid building many buildings were torn down and distroyed by the firemen in order to save the city loss of property, some three or four millions of dollars

(about the last of Sept, the news arived to san Fran of the admtunce of Cal,a, as a state which was cheering news to all, of Cal,a, and great excitement, fireing guns display of colours, a great procession, &c, and son —

Cholera, made its appearence, it [in] California, about the 1, of Oct, 1850, many returned to the states on account, of it, agreat many died at San Franciscoe, Sacremento, and in the mines Mr Nelson & Mr Lemfist, died at Sacremento Members of the Bangor Tradeing and mineing Co, it caused quite an excitement and many were much, alarmed . . .

JOURNAL OF BENJAMIN DORE

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HERE I INSERT THE NAMES OF OUR COMPANY & PASENGERS

Capt	Joseph, Saunders	Bangor	Returned home, Dec./50
1 Mate	Everate F Crocker	Bucksport	
2 Mate	Benjamin Fisher	Bangor	
Crew,	Albert Eaton	Bangor	returned home, Aug./50
	Charles Carlton	Bangor	returned home, Dec./50
	Samuel Lowder	Bangor	returned home Sept./50
	James, Mcguire	Bangor	
	Edward, Mayo	Bangor	returned home, Aug./50
not a member	Theo, Thompson	Dixmont	returned home 1851

FOR DIRECTERS

president,	G W Towle	Presk, Isle,	
	Caleb C. Wingate	Sebec	
directors	John C. Norton	Corinth	returned home Dec, /50
	John Nelson	Sebec	Died, with Cholera, at sacremment, 1850
	Sylvanus B Marston	Bangor	Dead
Trasurer	John, M, Lander	Bangor	returned home 1851 Dead
Sect	Wm M Towle	Bangor	
	Andrew, Mc,carstin	Bradley	
	Albion, Dole	Bangor	Died in the mines, 1851
	Alonzo Baker	Oldtown	
	Abram, Lamfist	Do ---	Died at sacremment, with cholera, 1850
	John A Towle	Bangor	
	Peliah Colbirth	Oldtown	
	Herman S Farrington	Bangor	
	John, Towle	Bangor	
	Wm C Lander	Bangor	returned home 1851
	Thomas Springer	Oldtown	Died at Sacramento, with consumption, 18,50
	Eugene, Bradbury	Buxton	
	Ezchiel C Curier	Sebec	
	Charles D Pierce	Bangor	died May, 1851, in the mines
	Wm McLaughlan	Bangor	returned home Dec./50
	A N Gowen	Oldtown	
	Lorenzo Clark	Springfield	
	Benjamin, Dore	Bangor	
	Joel Richardson	Bangor	
	Charles D Wingate	Dover	
	Richard P Wingate	Sebec	
	Sharon Cross	Sebec	
	Geo S Stevens	Corinth	
	Henry Woodbry	Oldtown	
	Loring P Symmes	Newfield	died at sacremento, Mar, 18,51
	Betheuel P Shaw,	Bangor	Died in Cala, 18,50
	Fernando Stevens	Presk Isle	

Daniel Seward	Orono	
Calvin. Wilkins	Brownville	
John Bunker	Sebec	
Wm N Buffum	Orono	
Samuel J, M, Perkins	Bangor	
Silas Alden	Newbery Me,	Died, June 3, 18,50, in, San, Fr
Darius Nye	Milo	returned home Aug, 1850,
Robert B, Smart	Sebeck	
Alexander Bartine	Orono	
Stephen C Smith	St Albans	
Francis D Philbrook	Bangor	
Charles Staples	Milo	
Freeman Nye	Bangor	
Wm Towle	Presk Isle	
Dr, Wm, W, Esterbrook,	Oldtown	

PASENGERS ON BOARD THE CANTERO FOR CALIFORNIA

John B Leathers	Pelmira	
Michel, Horan	Bangor	
George, Delaite	Sebec	
John Delaite	holton	
John W, Courier	Sebec	
Lawry Willet	Oldtown	
James H Emery	Orono	
Nath Farington	Orono	Returned home Mar, 18,51
Johnathan Pitcher	Bangor	
James, Murry	Frankfort	
Henry Wilder	Milo	
A K, Hartford	Prospect	
George R White	Dixmont	
Rhuben, Hilman	Dixmont	Died, in the mines, 18,51
Hiram Draper	Bangor	returned home, Sept,/50
Wm, C, Towle	Fryburg	
John, Roundy	Bangor	returned home, Dec,/50
Samuel Smith, Jr,	St. Albans	
Henry Johnson	Do --	
Wm Hall	Orono	
Theodore, Thompson, sailor,	Dixmont	
Wm H Howard	Bangor	
John Veazie	Bangor	
Charles A Cushman	Lea	
S D Brastoe	Brewer	
John H, Hunt	Bangor	
10 pasengers from valparaso	for 64 dollars	Each
1 Capt Doun of	New York	
Mr Lord of	Kenebank, Me	
2 frenchman from Chili		
one spaniard from Spain		
5 Chilians from Valparaso		

JOURNAL, FROM, CAL, TO OREGON

SAN FRANCISCO CALIFORNIA SEP 19,TH 18,50

at 9, A M, I went on board the steam ship Sea, Gull, Master, Capt, Cressey, at 10, A M, ready to sail about one hundred and twenty on board, five Ladies, the Boat was a little unlucky in starting the officers found she did not mind her helm very well come to look found, the tiller was shipped rong when it was mid ships, the ruder was hard down ran into a schooner caried away her martingil, stoped about twinty minutes and started again all things put at rites went along finely passed through the golden gates, th[e] entrance of the Bay saw several vessils going in to the Bay met one man of war, enjoying our selves finely got about fifteen miles from the gates or entrance about half past 11, A M, saw a ship off our larboard bow, or nearly ahead of us our pilot calcalated to keep to the right, there being a good breeze the ship was under full sail, we wer nearing fast the ship stood to the lef, our pilot saw he could not tack and pass to the left, so he ordered the wheel hard aport, and about twelve the ship came in contact with the boat, with stedensails set we were all expecting to be cut down and sink every moment, to rise no more she struck about mid ship on the larboard sid, stove in the top rail bull works and into the kitchen frightend the cooks most to Death, and a wonder it had not killed some of them broke the most of theire crockery, caried away the Main top gallant mast and runing riging &c, and so [on], done no damage to the hul and was able to riturn and repare the ladies ware frightened half out of there sences, and the men runing from place to place, all trying to find the safest place several jumped on Board the ship, her name was John Martenal, from New York, she was damaged considerable, the cut water jibboom frying jib, and jib, caried away with some riging at 2, P M, we got back to the wharf where we started from, a petission was got up on board the boat to cleer the pilot as ther was one on each I be gan to think that was slow geting along towards, Oregon, as soon as we came to the wharf preparations were made for repareing, I went to work repareing,

Saturday, 20th, at 4 P M, ready to start again, some little fear was expressed among the pasengers of her not going

safe, the same pilot took us out, and was very attentive to his business, he missed the pilot boat and went to Humboldt with us sailed along the shore in sight of land, all the way,

[HUMBOLDT BAY]

[September] 24, arrived to Humboldt Bay it being quite foggy, Stood off until 11, A M, cleared away pleasant, and run into the bay the entrance is very narrow, and rather showl, breakers rolling up on both sides, none of the officers had never bin in before and this being the first steamer that ever entered the Bay after entering we turned to the left, Humboldt city, situated on the right, at the entrance, a small part of the Bay making down to the right in front of the town, we ran up six miles to the head of navigation stoped at Ureca, a small town, it is a very pleasant pretty harbour, from $\frac{1}{2}$ mile to, two miles wide, we found two Brigs, loading with piles, for San Francisco ten miles from Ureca, is Union town at the head of the Bay, from Ureca to Union town the Bay expands to the width of eight miles, filled with islands of low land it admits nothing but boats and lighters, to run to Union town, as the water is shoal the capt and some of the passengers went to Union town and stoped until the next evening, after we came to anchor several with my self went on shore stoped until sunset friend Haskell and my self, took our rifles and rambled off into the woods about two miles, to see the country we found a track leading to the Trinity mines distance about one hundred miles after tramping along through the thick woods breaks and bushes, with strict lookout for the Grizzly, Bear, Kiota, and other game that show it self and viewing the large trees that and new kinds of lumber, we at last came to an opening a small plane, where the Deer & elk come and feed, after looking around about one hour, seeing no game, we concluded to return to the boat again keeping a good look out, but we could see nothing to shoot, but a pheasant, and a pigeon, however we were well paid for our tramp although we were somewhat tired when we arrived, to the Boat, the Indians were quite plenty, and go nearly naked, Several, were about on the shores seemed quite animated, and pleased, and earnestly looking at the Boat, something they had never before seen Several came on board, they received several presents and considerable, stuff to eat, bread meat &c, they were around quite thick with

thier Canoos, and some of them were quite busi carieng passengers to, and from the boat the settlers seemed very well contented, and all were in hopes to make a fortune there was about twenty houses and as many tents at Ureca, and several more to be put up wages ten and twelve, dollars per day, the soil was good timber in any quantity some of the largest trees I ever saw som ten feet, in dianeter, and it is said that some are twenty and even thirty feet through.

Wednesday 25, I took a tramp up around the Bay, and along the shores, &c, at noon I returned to the Boat, I found the passengers were quite dissatisfied, with the Capt, his being away so long and detaining them so long, as they were anxious to get to Oregon, as some were on eargent business, in the evening the Capt returnd telling a smooth story and so on, ,

[Thursday] 26, at 11, AM, ready to sail again pilots came on board those who came in with us, Mr Rion and some other that were passengers for that place, also a capt, of one of the vessels that lay at anchor as they were all anxious to learn the way as wel as posible for it was a new place never discovered until last winter and the first vessels entered in March,, and the first buildings put up in April, that shoes the enterprise of the American, at $\frac{1}{2}$ past 11, wade anchor and started when we arived at the entrance it came up foggy, and we dropped anchor until it cleared off, she came very near runing ashore,, went in less than two fathom of water which seemed to excite the feelings of many but she soon came into deep water again,, where we lay at anchor until three, P M., fogg cleared off, and we started again, the pilots took a small sail boat with them, after geting fairly out they took a glass of champain, with the Capt, jumped into the boat, gave the cheers, bid goo by, and put back passed along with afare wind.

Friday 27, fare wind and pleasant at thre P M of[f] Cape blancoe, several rocks seen off the Cape, ten miles from land, the passengers were amuseing them selves play[ing] cards and gambling which was practised, all the voige, by several some two or three was quite seck with direa, one of the stewarts, was quite sick, by being badly scald[ed], by the slaping of water from the pots on the stove, caused by the rocking and pritching of the boat when we first came out

Sat, 28, pleasant and fare wind, 5 P M, off Cape lookout distance 4 miles, stood off through the knight,

Sundy 29, pleasant, 8, A M, in sight of the entrance of Columbia river, two ships comeing out, 9, A m, pilot boat fired agun $\frac{1}{2}$ 9, pilot came on board, 11, entered the river $\frac{1}{2}$ past 12, arived at Astoria 1, p m, several, of us went on shore took diner at Mr Vandusens *this is a small town,, of new buildings, Called Fort George one Com, of Artillery,, they were building Barax, &c, while promanading, the shore, I saw quite a No, of flat head Indians the first I ever saw, at 3, p m I returned to the Boat, a[t] 4 p m, ready and started for Portland, with pilot on board and all ready it was quite pleasant, sailing up the river, until dark, as it was rather dark through the knight though I stayed on deck until quite late as it was calm and still nothing to be seen or hearn from the shores, except the light of the fires and the hooting of the Indians as we were glideing along through the smothe water, at 12, midnight I retired, for a short time at day light the 30th, we stoped at St helena, about one hundred miles up the river, left a few pasengers, and frate, at, 9, A m came to the Willamette river,

[PORTLAND]

at, 11, a m, we arived at Portland, 12, miles from the Columbia river one hundred and therty miles from the Pacific, while runing up the river, we could see several high mountains, the tops well covered with snow, the first Mount Hellen, the 2,d, Mount Hood the therd Mount Jeffrson,. whin we arived at Portland the shores were covered with people several guns were fired to salute us, and one from the Bark Gold Hunter, of and from Bangor, after (after) we dropped anchor, I soon step ashore, and promanadded the streets I saw several old acquaintances, three from Bangor Capt Jackson Capt, John Harlow, and Mr Kamp business was quite good, building fast, and avery pleasant place to build atown, the town was seroundid with woods of a heavy growth of what is called Oregon pine but resembles the hemlock of (of) Maine, the streets were not made and no improvements going on, by the cituzins excep individually, there was one quite pretty church building several stores shop[s] dwelling houses, &c, wages from eight to ten dollars per day for Mechanics, fore and five for common labourers, bourding twelve dollars per week or one dollar a meal, six miles, above portland is Milliwakie, twelve miles to Oregon city, Milliwakie head of naviga-

tion Portland will probaly be the leading town on the river, it being the best plect for atown, and large vessels not able to run any farther We found several vessels at Portland loading with lumber for California, I stoped all knight, and the next morning Nov 1, left for Fort Vancouver on the Columbia river six miles from the mouth of the Willamette, eighteen miles by water or ten by land, four with my self, H, Field, J, Haskel, D, W, Thompson, and my self took a small boat, and started for vancouver, paid three fellows, twenty two dollars, for our passage, and we rowed apart of the way our selves,

[FORT VANCOUVER]

arived at vancouver at 2, p, m, this is aplace settled by the Hudson Bay Co, they built afort, and several large buildings to guarde them selves from the Indians, they have caried on an extensive business trade in furs with the Indians for several, years, there is quite a settlement of Indians and conackees and half Breeds,. this tribe of Indians is called, Che-nooks, Vancouver is pleasantly situated on A, plane about four miles long, on the bank, of the Columbia, river, about one hundred and twenty five miles, from the mouth of the river, for two miles down the river, it is quite pleasant, the land is low and full of ponds, and aplenty of game, such as ducks and brants, wild gees Swans &c, the Indians spend the most of their time shooting fowl, and bring to the Barox, to, sell, [for] which they get considerable chenge

Oct, 3, commenced work for Government, at eight dollars per day, and one and ahalf rations furnished the Brig Gen, Paterson, arived to day with eighteen Carpenter, twenty two in all with our, crew,

Oct, 4 all hand Comenced work, first put up a Shop to work in, and to sleep in the uper part all, hands slept in tents, the first week there being no quarters ready for us, Officer and soldiers all quarterd in tents until we could prepare buildings for them, the quarters were comenced, by the soldiers, of logs,

Oct, 15, the rainy season Comenced,, and rained for several, days, put up a cook house, for our crew, finding it uncomfortable cooking out in the rain. haveing no lumber to fnish the building, we fixed them up temporaly so, the Officers, could live in the winter, and about the middle. Nov, they moved

in, our next work was to finish the Col,s, house in,side, it being quite a job, it being a log house,

Jan, 1, it being one half done, the Officers gave a New years Ball, next the guard house, and, Capt, Ingals house,

[At this place in his Diary, the author has introduced a vocabulary of English and Chinook which he had apparently copied from some unknown source. It is largely phonetic in character, and herein has been omitted.]

NAMES OF CARPENTERS CAME FROM CALIFORNIA TO OREGON,
TO FORT VANCOUVER, TO WORK FOR GOVERNMENT
OCT 4TH, 1850,

John Kelly	R, I,	Wm, B, Kelly	Penn
Cal, L, Tripp	R, I,	George, A, Lamb	Missouri
Thomas T, Hooper	Mass	John, O, Lufkin	Me
Rodney M, Lucas	Mass	Hiram, Field	Me,
Nathaniel T Cutler	Mass	Jacob, Haskell	Me,
John, J, Simmonds	Do,	D, W, Thompson	Me
Joshua, Pray	Do,	Benjamin, Dore	Me,
Wm, Babcock	Do,	, Dickinson	Penn,
Orlando, Everett	New, H	Wm, Garvin	Floriday
Benjamin, Waterman	Mass	Henry Spon,	N, Y
Fredreck P, Burch	Conn	Henry Sturtivant	N, H

Vancouver,, Oct 28th, 1850, finding business dull, no amusements and nothing to take up our attention,, in order to pass the long evenings agreeably, we formed a debating Clubb Called it the Macanics Liceum, to meet and discuss some question twice a week every Tuesday and Friday evenings,, which caused some little excitement and interist, and surve to help pass away our long evenings pleasantly, Mr, John Kelly, was chosen President, Simmonds, Vice President, Lucas, Sec, for one month, finding it some little advantage, to us, we chose new set of Officers, for another month, Mr Lucas President Myself, vice President, Cutler Sec, discussions, began to grow quite interesting and many questions were discust with much anamation, and simpathitic feeling at the end of the month and other set officers chosen, Benjamin Dore President, Cal, Tripp vice president, Gorege A, Lambe, Sec, our liceum, was kept up, with good speretes, and with much interest, all, were interested and proved a benifit to us all, although in the woods, at the end of the month another set of officers chosen, Cal, Tripp, President,, T, T, Hooper vice President J W, Haskell, Sec,

Dec, 5 1850, Vancouver, Oregon, A Soldiers Ball this

evening, Clear, and cold through the day, I was employed a part of the day preparing the house for a Ball which was to be given in the evening some six or eight of our, Co, attendid,, after supper being surved with the mess one hour or two we spent in overhalling, our Clothing, and preparing, to realise what we had bin antisipateing, a good dance, in the far and lonely west,, at the hour of half past seven, some six with my silf, left, for the hall, on entering I found, some twenty five men, som soldiers, , , and some sitizens, mechanics &c, but seven, females, soldiers wives, five, but two young Ladies, there being but few of the females in the Country, for music, three of the Military Band, dancing through the evening mostly Cotillons Supper at twelve, which was served in very good shape, , roast Beef, two roast Swans, caught by the indians, cakes nuts wine &c, after supper one Lady left, at ten, two left at one, oclock one left, leaveing but three, at two another left (at) at half past two broke up, leave in but two Ladies in the hall, Misses, Melleck, . stoped at three all hand returned home,

Dec, to work on officers quarters, at the Columbia Barox,, quite cool, and stormy,

Jan, more pleasant, apart of the crew comenced work on the Quartermasters house, some of the men discharged,

Feb, very pleasant month but avery little rain through the month, and very warm, apart of the crew left for the mines, on the Calamath river, quite an excitement, about the mines, a great meny going from diferent parts of the country.,

March, comences very pleasant, getting the Goverment work about done,, Mar, 5th, the Capts house nearly finished, and the Mechanics gave a Ball, in the new house, Mar, 5,

MANAGERS

Frederick P Burch, of, Conn,	J, W, Haskell, of Maine
Rodney M, Lucas, of Mass,	Benjamin Dore, Do

the Ladies were rather scarce, there being but afew famalies in the neighbourhood,, onely seven attended, however it passed off very pleasantly severale of the officers came in and danced with us Capt, Ingalls, Adj, Palmer, and others

Vancouver Mar 15,/51, finished up work for Goverment,

to day,, Comenced Oct, 2,/50,, from Oct, 2 to Mar, 15,, 155 days

whole amount,	\$,12,40,
pad for hospittle fees,	10
	<hr/>
leaves	\$,1,2,30
Mar 19,/50, received	2,30
	<hr/>
leaves	\$,1000
Mar 20, by order on Hudson Bay Co,	1000
	<hr/>
	0000

March 17, walked to Portland, found business quite dull,, but little doing there, a great many left for the mines, money scarce,, I stoped with friend Hall, . . 18, returned to Vancouver by water in a fery Boat,

20, settled with Quartermaster, showery to day

21, rainy to day,,

23, moved from Vancouver to Portland, , Comenced bourding with Bakers

31, Comenced bourding with, Capt, O, S, Hall at the warren house,

Apr, 2, to 5 worked for Robert hall

Apr 7 Commenced work on the Steamer Willamette, at six dollars per day and bourded worked two weeks quite eno[ugh], quit work, dissatisfied

Apr 23/51, left Portland with Friend Haskell to take a cruice, into the valley and see the Country Wednesday 23, started at 10, A, M, Crossed the river, and proceded along the river to Milwaukie, and took diner thence we proceded to Oregon City and stoped all knight found the roads rather wet, and very bad the most of the way quite showery in the ,p,m, saw but a very little good land to day, one very good farm, about 2 mites [miles] before we arived to Oregon city arived at the city at $\frac{1}{2}$ past 4, p m, visited the falls, mills &c, business of the city princpaly on one street, there being a high bluff of rock, in the rear of the first street, extending along the (the) city, within two or three hundred yards of the river business very dull, but little doing; stoped all knight at the Main street house, kept by Mr Mass, very good house

Thursday 24, at $\frac{1}{2}$ past 7, started for the planes, first two miles very rough, climeing up the mountains, but a few good clames, for several miles proced along about 25 miles to day at 10, A,M, Crossed the Mokeley river, roads rather poor, at 2 p,m, crossed the Puddin river, stoped at knight at Mr Cooleys on French prairy, a farmer from Missisouri, bin there some 5 or 6 years, I find the farmers well contented, live very easy work but a small part of the time and all getting rich,

Friday pleasant, to day, at 7, A,m, started on our journey, passed several good farms, crossed the French prairy, abutiful track of land, bin settled some 20, or 30, years by the french and half Breeds servants of the Hudson Bay Co, at, 4, p,m, arived at Salem, stoped at Mr, Forces, I felt very lame and tired by not being used to traveling, saw the place where Mr. Kendall, was Hung Apr 18th, 18,51, for murder

Saturday 26, pleasant stoped at Salem until noon we took each of us a horse, and rode about the planes until noom, this is the most pleasant and delightful Country I ever saw alevel plane for 20 miles the clames all takeken, or nearly all, the people happy and contented, and very healthy, this place is intendid to be the Capital of the teritory Several stores shops, mills &c, avery entiresting town, at noon started for Portland, returned to the fery about 6, miles, could not get across the river, therefore was oblige to go back two miles to stop we stoped at Mr, Hords

Sunday 27, fine and pleasant, about 8, in the morning we started on our journey came along down a bout eight miles and Crossed the ferry at Betheneys at noon, there we took some refreshments and procedid on our cours, the roads rather bad and takeing rong directions, we did not come out [where] we expected we intendid to come out at Lafayette, but in crossing yam hill stream we took the rong trail which led over the hills and came out to the first house about two miles from Lafayette we had some little difficulty in finding the house it being quite late in the evening and we were both tired and hungry and glad to seek shelter but we soon satisfied our hungry sowles and retired to Bed, and in a few mome-ments [were] enjoying the sweet blessings of slumbers, in the morning I discoverd the mans wife was an Indian women his

name is Hubbord, lived in the Country eighteen years he had one little girl, about twelve years old a smart active little girl

Monday 28, at 7 left Mr, Hubbords for Lafayette arrived there at 8, stopped until, 10 this is [a] pleasantly situated place some five or six stores two or three taverns quite a No, of dwelling &c, from Lafayette we came to Whapatus lake this is an indian reserve for a small tribe of Indians from there we came down and crossed the Chehalat mountains arrived on the top at sunset we had then about five miles to go all woods got through and found Mr Lewises about $\frac{1}{2}$ past 8, with but little difficulty, and stopped all night,

Monday 29, started quite early in the morning, found but little good land, coming in to day arrived at Portland at 4,p,m, the roads very bad it being the last part of the rainy season, on the whole I like the Country much better than I ever anticipated, the farmers live easy and independent the land rich, and brings forth several crops of grain with but one sowing, Cost nothing to raise pork, but very little to raise stock & horses as there is a plenty of grass the year round many of the plains are from one to thirty miles long, and from one to ten wide nothing seems more pleasant at this time of year when nature's garden (in) [is] in bloom, the grass about ankle deep and intermixed with flowers, of every Color

1851, May 4, A destructive fire in San Francisco burned up the most of the city several lives lost

May 10, received a letter from Marston at San Francisco, giving me an account of the great Conflagration also advising me to return to San Francisco twenty squares & more than two hundred acres of land burned over of the most business part of the city damage twenty millions, of dollars,

LINES WRITTEN ON THE DEATH OF MR E, J, JACOBS WHO
DIED ON BOARD THE BARK BELGRADE BOUND
TO CALIFORNIA

Beneath the ocean wave he lies
Far Far from his ownative shore
And from that secret depth will rise
To see this native home no more

Though far from those he loved most dear
He sickened, suffered dropped and died
To watch his couch kind friends were near,
And every art to save him tried

And when he yealded up his breath
And sank into his peaceful sleep
They wraped him in his Shroud of death
And gently launched him in the deep

To rest within his lonely bed
Till heavens last trumpet shall awake
And call from earth and sea the dead
Their reserection flight to take

But not with out a hymn and prayr
They laid him in his watery grave
Those burial notes they raised with care
To him who took back what he gave

And when the opening waves received
And hid him from their gazeing view
With weeping hearts and eyes they grieved
To part with one they loved so true

Let not your tears in sorrow flow
For him who thus was called away
He has but quit a world of wo,
To live in realms of endless day

The gold he sought and failed to gain
Could not have perchest certain bliss
But he will now that wealth obtain
Whose promised joys he can not miss

The time approaches and soon will come
When from all earthly troubles freed
You may rejoin him in that home
Where death can make no bosom bleed

From that deep ocean where he lies
Unconciuous of his place of rest,
Recalled to life he will arise
And soar to mansions of the blessed

Let this sweet hope dry up each tear
And turn your thoughts to that bright shore
Where friends who are devided here
Will meet again to part no mor

May, Saturday 24,/51 at 7, A,M, left Portland for California on board the Steamer Willamett, which runs from Po[r]tland] to Astoria, a butiful Boat, apleasant day and agood No, of pasengers, at, 1/2, past 9, stoped at Fort, Vancouver, took in the mail, and then procedid on, at, 12, arived at St. Hellens, for the Mail, got aground, and lay until 4, p,m, then went on down to the Cowlich, took in several Cords of wood, and then started again for Astoria, at 8, I, retered not feeling very well, thinking I would find myself in the morning at Astoria, but at ,12, in the knight, the Boat ran on shore, oweing to adificulty in the tiller ropes she ran on to a large loge, and was not able to get off, we were then within 25, miles of Astoria, all hand turned in and let her lay until morning, ,

Sunday 25, pleasant all hands anxious to know the possition of the boat found we could not get off with out taking out one wheel, , so several with my self, took holt and took apart of the wheel out, and when the tide raised, backed her out,

Monday morning, went on dow to Astoria Mail steamer from Panamar, arived in fifteen, minutes after the Willamette, as soon as we came to anchor, I took holt and helped put the wheel, together again at half past seven, p,m, went on board the steamer Columbia, took forward caben passage, paid sixty dollars, for the passage to San Franciscoe, ,

Tuesday 27, at eight A,M, left Astoria and started out crossed the Bar, at nine after we got out found head wind, but pleasant, at ten passed the pilot boat left the pilot, and the time passed along pleasant

Wednesday 28, pleasant wind from the south and strong, several sea sick kept in sight of land all the way enjoyed our selves very well, to day

[CALIFORNIA AGAIN]

SONG OF GREETING TO CALIFORNIA

Within thy Golden gate fare land,
 A simple Child of song I stand,
 Trembling to know if I here can find,
 Bosoms as warm, as I left behind,
 I've, romed ore, the wide world, far, far, away
 And in many a clime have I wabled my lay,
 Where, ere, I have bin, or where ere, I may bee,
 Sweet land of my birth I've, a welcome for thee,

Welcome, for thee,

Hark! tis an echo! welcome to thee,
 List o my soule! tis a welcome for thee,

Golden star of our flag, the brightest the best,
 May thy light never fade land of the west,
 May thy hills and thy valleys thire treasure unfold,
 And thy Streams never seas to flow rivers of gold,
 I've, onely my song and my love to bestow,
 but deep from a warm beating heart, will they flow,
 I ask but a smile and glad will I bee,
 If my harp and my song are but welcome to thee,

Welcome to thee,

Hark! tis an echo! Welcome to thee.
 List o my soule! tis a wellcome to thee

Thursday 29, pleasant and a fare wind all well to day, nothing of importance occoured, to day at ten P,M, arived in San Franciscoe fired several guns when we arived Boatman soon on board to take passangers ashore but none to go this evening

Friday 30, pleasant, went on shore quite early, the town had undergone so much of a chenge I hardly knew it found the town mostly built up again business lively and agreat many mechanics here, hearing of the fire they flocked in from all quarters, found Friend Marston in Happy Valley, went in with him to ranch with several others of my acquaintances

June 4, Schooner Mathew Vassar arived from Oregon, loaded with potatoes butter, Egges, cider &c, which I owned ashare, in, expecting it would sell well, but found the Market, full and does not sell very well,

June 10th,/51 quite an excitement in town aman caught stealing asafe with money on long wharf, caught tried by the people condemd, & hand [hanged] by the cistzens at 2 Oclock

in the morning and hung until six in the morning, the city seems to be filled up with rascals & rogues stealing robing &c,

July 11, quite an excitement to day the noted raskal and notoreous James Stuart hung to day at half past two, P,M, by the vigilance Committee, also several other victims taken be [by] Comittee, several sidny convicts sent home &c,

July 14,/51, left San Franciscoe at ½ past one on the sloop Chelsy Smith, for Nap City Called at Benetia at 5 oclock, passed Vallejo, at 6, anchored at, the mouth of Napa Creek, stoped all knight,

15, Becket C, Burck Curtis and my self took a boat and rowed up the Creek to Napa, arived at one P M, Comenced bourding at the American house, kept by Chapman,

16, Comenced work for Becket, on Brick Machines, at eight dollars per day Napa City is pleasantly situated at the head of naveagation on Napa Creek in Napa Valley & County of Napa about two hundred inhabitance Mostly Americans, quite a No, of spanish Ranches in the valley, and abutiful agri-cultureal Country, alarge No of Indians in this valley, Called the digers, most of them live on spanish Ranches,

Aug 10, attendid a methodist Camp meeting about ten miles up the valley a large No of people assembled, and quite a large No of Ladies,

Aug 29, rode in the stage to Sonoma about 12 miles from Napa, this place is pleasantly situated in sonoma valley, this place was built before the Mexican war by the spanish the building are dobies covered with tiles, saw Gen Velajos Residence, &c, &c about 90, of the Oregon Rifle rigement uncle sams soldiers were stationed at sonoma saw quite a no that I was acquainted with, stoped all knight at the stage tavern kept by an Irishman

Aug 30, returnd to Napa, finshed Becket's Brick Machines and built him a house

Sept 13 finshed work and returnd to (to) San Franciscoe by the way of Vallajo, and Benetia, rode in the stage to Benetia stoped at wallajo, the Capital of California situated about six miles from Benetia, some state buildings aregoing up business quite lively, business at Benetia quite good saw several acquaintances. took tea with Burck with

Burch and Lucas, at eight in the evening the steamer senator arrived from Sacramento at Benetia I stepped a(nd) board and come down to sand Franciscoe, arrived at half past ten, P,M, there was about five hundred on the Boat, as there is a large travel to sacramento took up my risidence in happy valley again ranch out, with five other Main Boys, Marston two Faringtones Doe and Thompson, and my self

A TRIPP TO THE MINES

San Franciscoe, Oct, 7, 1851,

Oct 7, Tuesday, at 4, p,m, took the steamer New World,, for Sacramento in Co, with ,S,B, Marston, at 7, arrived at Benetia stoped about fifteen minets, and then procedid on our journey, it was a butiful moon light knight, and we had apleasent tripp to Sacrement arrived at 2. Oclock, went on shore, and stoped at the Bellaunion,

Wednesday 8, we arose quite early this mornig and took awalk through the town, saw Several acquaintances, &c, this place is situated on the Sacramento river, about one hundred and fifty miles from San Franciscoe it is rather apleasant town and the country very level about, nothing of interest occured, worthy of note, Stoped all knight at the United States Hotel

Thursday 9, at 7,, a,m, took the Stage for Jackson, distance Sixty miles passed Suters Fort about three miles from town, passed through Several mineing destricts, dry town Sutters rancherea, and arrived at Jackson at 5, p,m, fare in the stage ten dollars, Stoped at the western Exchenge, , this is avery good mineing destrict, agreat many miners imployed in throwing up dirt to wash when it raines as there is no water at presant,, there is quite a no, of stores in this town also several eating and drinking shops, the buildings mostly covered with cloth, , which does very well in this country, the weather is very warm, the knights are very pleasant, and no dew, many people lay on the ground with perfect Safety,

Friday Oct, 10th, 1851 this morning arose quite early after getting some breakfast, we took a promanade to the new discovered mines, about one mile distant, found quite a no, of men to work on the hill sinking holes, but one had found the Ore,, at 2, p m, we started for Mecalumne hill at 4, cross

the mecalumne river, at 5, arived at the town, stoped at M, Bealses,. this is quite atown several thousand people in and about this town some very good buildings put up mostly for gambling and drinking this evening a man was shot and instantly killed, by a woman, both natives of Calafornia, I saw him in a few moments after he died

Saturday 11, this morning we started off to find Friend Carvil, after traveling about three miles down over the steep hills and pecepices, we arived to the place called sandy bar, on the Mecalumne river from he[re] we proceded up the rivier about one mile came to Spanish bar there we found Carvil & Jordan hulling dirt and washing, in a long tom the dirt pays four to five cts per pan the Ore fine and butiful they were in a Co, of five, and hire six men to help, them, at four dollars per day, they make from 10,\$, to one ounce, per day, we stoped until after dinner then walked to rich Gulch about four or five miles, and returned at knight and stope until next morning, saw nothing to induce me to stop in the mines at present,

Sunday Oct, 12,/51, this morning went to mecalumne hill again, arived at 12,, this seems to be a holly day with the people auctions gambling drinking, sporting &c, and the miners senter, in from all around at one oclock Constable donho took a man for quarelling. he would not go quite as fast as he wanted him to so knocked him down and shot him, it created quite an excite ment among the miners, arope was prepared to heng the murderer, but the mob was prevailed on to have him tried bfore a jure of twelve miners, they gave him a fare trial, at a late hour the Jurie, retred, could not gree, and did not bring in a verdict, as the man was not dead he lived until the next knight.

Monday 13, this morning, we took the stage for Stockton, left at 7, Oclock first ten miles very rough and hily, and very dusty the last part of the road quit good the country level and pleasant, with the exceptions of dust arived at Stockton at five oclock, fare twelve dollars, stoped about fifteen minuts, took a passage on the steamer Sophie, for San Franciscoe, arived the 14 at 7 A,M,

Nov 7th, 1851, Comemenced raining to day and rained quite hard through the day & knight

Nov, 2, Nelson & Alfred Evans, arrived in the panamar to day,

Sunday Dec, 21, began to rain to day and continues for eight or ten days the most of the time, raises the water in the mines some what, to encourage the miners water enough to last but a few day business in town rather dull but little doing on account of the rainy season to work my self, for Mr John Merrill putting an addition to a cottage house making alterations building greenhouses &c

Jan 19th, 1852, begins with pleasant weather and business more lively still to work for Mr Merrill,

HOME

When in Some distant land we roam
And left to sweet repose alone,
What is it fills the wandering mind,
With glowind thoughts so pure and kind
Tis home, swett, home,

Twas there our youthful days were spent,
Twas there a mothers aid was lent;
Therse knowledge we began to learn,
And when away our thoughts will turn,
To home, Sweet, home,

Twas there our childhood sports we had,
Ther a mothers love on us was shed.
There true light we first began to see;
Then what spot on earth most dear can be,
Than home, sweet home,

THE VOYAGE OF PEDRO DE UNAMUNO TO CALIFORNIA IN 1587

INTRODUCTION

Miguel Lopez de Legazpi arrived in the Philippines in April 1565, and on June 1 despatched his largest ship to New Spain under the command of Salcedo. On board, besides the chief pilot Esteban Rodriguez and another, Rodrigo de Espinosa, was Father Andres Urdaneta, who had accompanied the expedition at the express request of the king.

Urdaneta had ideas about the proper route to the Philippines, which he had expressed in a Memorial of 1560, and it seems he also had ideas about the proper return route, which he carried out on this voyage. The log book, or rather a copy of it, is still extant, and in a general way the route followed was northeast till the northwest winds were encountered near the California coast, and then southeast, parallel to the coast, to Acapulco. The ship reached latitude 41° , where the pilots variously estimated the distance from the coast to be either 118 or 222 leagues. On September 18, they sighted land in $33\frac{3}{4}^{\circ}$ —an island, apparently, on the starboard side—but soon lost sight of it on account of the mist, and did not sight land again till in about 27° . For a long time afterward, this was the route for the return voyage, although vessels very rarely sighted land before reaching the Island of Cedros, or Cerros, as it is sometimes called, in about 28° . Unmistakable signs of land were usually found two or three hundred miles off the coast, and vessels then turned southeast.

The Philippines were dependent on Mexico for soldiers and munitions of war, and to fill this need ships at once began to go out to the Islands and return. So great was the abundance and relative cheapness of Chinese silk and porcelain, in the Islands, that a trade in these articles arose with New Spain, and by 1585 had already reached large proportions. On March 30, 1585, the Santa Ana sailed from Acapulco with 72 passengers, besides soldiers, and with 417,658 pesos registered, and perhaps a half million more unregistered, all for porcelain and silk, according to the viceroy, Villamanrique, in his letter of May 10 to the king.

On July 24, 1584, Francisco Gali, or Galli as he is sometimes and probably correctly called in letters of the period, sailed from Macao, and arrived at Acapulco on December 17. He had left the Islands at the end of July, 1583, and sailed to Macao, where he wintered and took out a new register from Roman, the king's factor in Manila, who had gone to Macao to embargo Gali's ship by order of the governor of the Islands. It seems that Gali had, or was supposed to have had, some intention of proceeding to Peru, from Macao. He had one Alonso Gomez with him as pilot, and a few Portuguese passengers and some prisoners.

By the second despatch ship, which left Vera Cruz about February 1, the archbishop Pedro Moya de Contreras, who was also the viceroy, sent a letter dated January 22, 1585, in which he writes of the arrival at Acapulco, in December, of Gali's ship, the San Juan, and of the San Martin, which had left Manila on July 14, 1584, and proposes a voyage of reconnaissance of the northwest American coast. He was worried because the Santa Maria de Jesus, which had left Manila with the San Martin, had not arrived, and thought it would be a good idea to get knowledge of the possible ports on the coast in which a vessel coming from Manila could take refuge in case of need; and he also thought that in colonizing New Mexico, which according to Antonio de Espejo was near the coast, a port on the coast would be useful. He states that some say that the coast runs to join the mainland of China, while others say that it ends at the Strait of Anian, which disembogues near Ireland. He adds that he has ordered two frigates built, in which to make this reconnaissance, that he has a good pilot and cosmographer available to command them, and that with a few soldiers and supplies for six or eight months the cost would not exceed eight or ten thousand pesos.

It seems that his plan at this time was to send two small vessels on this voyage up the coast, but a few days after the date of the letter, Gali went up to Mexico from Acapulco, and the archbishop consulted with him about the matter. In a second letter to the king, under date of May 8, 1585, the archbishop says that he is sending a brief account by Alonso Gomez, who was Gali's pilot and who had been in China. I suspect this account by Gomez is the one which Linschoten published, in 1596, of Gali's voyage of 1584. Gali convinced the archbishop that the best way was to reconnoiter down the coast on a

return voyage from the Islands, and incidentally to take a look at the Lequios Islands and others near by, and Japan.

Gali was therefore furnished with the San Juan, Gomez as pilot, and ten thousand pesos, as well as a set of instructions which I have not been able to find. From later correspondence of De Vera, governor of the Islands, and of Villamanrique, the archbishop's successor as viceroy, it is evident that when he arrived at the Islands he was to fit out the San Juan for the return voyage, or in case she was unfit on account of her age, he was to buy and fit out another vessel with the money furnished to him. He was ordered not to go to Macao under any circumstances, but to return directly, look for the Islands of Lequios, Armenio, Rica de Oro and Rica de Plata, and after getting to as high a latitude as possible, seek the coast and run south along it, making a thorough reconnaissance.

As the Santa Maria de Jesus had finally reached Acapulco, on February 29, with only a foremast left and only nine or ten sailors, the captain, pilot and sixty-five sailors and passengers having died on the voyage, the San Juan was soon made ready, and she sailed with the San Martin on March 25.

The governor of the Islands, Santiago de Vera, writing the viceroy, on June 20, 1585, advises of the receipt of the instructions and states that he will comply, although the San Juan is old and not in good condition. He adds that he will see what the carpenters can do, and will in any case look for another vessel. From this it is probable that the San Juan had arrived, although possibly it had not, as the letter might have arrived on the other ship, the San Martin.

In a letter of June 26, 1587, the governor writes to the viceroy that he had written to him that Gali had died and Pedro de Unamuno had taken command in accordance with the viceroy's instructions; but I have not been able to find the letter to which he refers. Unamuno, with two ships, left Manila sometime early in the summer of 1586, and in spite of his very positive instructions did go to Macao, where the ships were seized by the commandant. It appears that some of those on board gave information that they had come contrary to their instructions; but it is also likely that the Portuguese officials had some other motive.

In spite of the fact that Portugal was now subject to Philip II and that the officials at Macao had sworn fealty to him

several years before, there was much rivalry and much bad feeling between the Portuguese and Spaniards in the far east, which extended even to the religious orders. The Portuguese claimed that Unamuno had with him an Englishman and a Frenchman, great mariners, and was likely to turn corsair; but most likely the question of trade was somehow at the bottom of the trouble.

One Geronimo Pereyra appeared as the new commandant while the suit was going on, took it away from the oydor, who he said was prejudiced, and appointed new judges. They quickly absolved Unamuno, who claimed that he had been driven in to Macao by bad weather and lack of supplies. When it was found that the vessels would be ready to sail on May 10, Pereyra sent a letter to that effect to the governor at Manila, who promptly replied by sending one Juan de Argumedo with orders to Pereyra to turn the vessels over to him. Pereyra had to comply, and forthwith, according to him, Argumedo went to one of the other islands near Macao and took on a cargo of goods for account of the governor and the audiencia, as was shown by the papers which he sent.

Left without a ship, Unamuno was forced to buy a small one, very likely with money provided by a merchant or possibly by Fray Martin Ignacio de Loyola, who was anxious to get away from anything Portuguese. With the father and two Portuguese Franciscans as passengers, Gomez as pilot, and a few sailors and Luzon Indians, Unamuno sailed from Macao on July 12, 1587, and after a voyage of about the usual length of time reached Acapulco on November 22.

On arrival, he reported to the viceroy and sent an account of the voyage written jointly by himself and Gomez, the pilot, and another account—the one translated in this number—written by himself. Father Martin, two days after arrival, addressed to the viceroy a letter of great interest although it does not touch on the events of the voyage. He absolves Unamuno from all blame in going to Macao, accepting evidently his story of bad weather, and calls for punishment of those who had taken his vessels away from him and hindered for a year the voyage of discovery.

Father Martin was a Franciscan and a nephew of the great Ignacio de Loyola, the founder of the Company of Jesuits, and had previously made a voyage around the world, going out

by way of Mexico and the Philippine route and returning by the Cape of Good Hope. In this letter he tells us that at the command of the king he went to China as commissary, with some companions, by way of Portugal,—that is, by way of Cape of Good Hope. He says that his sufferings at the hands of his Portuguese brethren could not be believed unless one considers them merited by the greatness of his sins. He adds that he came back in a bark so small that it seemed foolhardy, but he never took his life into consideration in His Majesty's service. Father Martin brought along a young Japanese whom he was taking to present to the king, as he had a story to tell; but he had only sixty pesos for expenses and for buying European clothes.

On December 10, 1587, the viceroy, Villamanrique, wrote to the king about the arrival of Unamuno, and forwarded with the letter the joint account of Unamuno and the pilot, Father Martin's letter, one from Geronimo Pereyra dated at Macao July 10, 1587, the narrative of the voyage written by Unamuno himself and a copy of a letter from Doctor Santiago de Vera, the governor of the Islands, which must have been written in May or June, 1586. The list of documents was dated January 20, 1587, and the correspondence must have left about February 1 on the second despatch ship. The duplicates went by the flota in July.

I have not found either the joint account of the captain and pilot or the copy of the De Vera letter.

I have so far found no later reference to Unamuno, nor in fact any later reference to his voyage. The instructions issued to Vizcaino do not mention the voyage, nor do any of the accounts of Vizcaino's voyage which I have read, nor is it referred to in any of the subsequent reports on California which were drawn up from 1620 to 1700. The Port of San Lucas does not appear on Vizcaino's maps nor on any others that I have seen. Velasco, even in 1594 when he writes about sending out Rodriguez Cermeño on another voyage, does not refer to any previous voyage.

There are two copies of Unamuno's narrative in the archives in Seville (both made in 1587), one in 58-3-10 and the other in 2-5-2/15. The letter of Pereyra is in 1-1-3/25 and the letter of Father Martin and Villamanrique's letter of December 10, 1587, are in 58-3-10. Unamuno's narrative was copied by Muñoz

and can be found in vol. 38 of the collection of his transcripts in the Real Academia de la Historia, Madrid. Richman in his "California under Spain and Mexico" refers briefly to this voyage and prints a short extract from that part in which Unamuno relates his experiences on land in California; but generally speaking, the voyage is not referred to by California historians. Richman suggests that the whole narrative is sufficiently interesting to warrant a complete translation, and this has now been done by Miss Irene A. Wright, an accomplished Spanish scholar and research worker in the archives in Seville and the author of a history of Cuba written from original sources.

H. R. Wagner.

TRANSLATION

Narrative¹ of the voyage and navigation which Captain Pedro de Unamuno² made from Macarera Island, which is a league south of the city of Macan,³ in the frigate called Nuestra Señora de Buena Esperanza, the principal events of the voyage being as follows:

First, I cleared from the said Macarera Island on Sunday, July 12, [1587] at about midday, and sailed twelve leagues east-southeast, finding myself at about eleven o'clock at night far forward of the island of Leme, which is the furthestmost of the Macan group, in full $22\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$.

From this island of Leme we stood away for the Babuyanes, steering east quarter southeast, and after we had sailed 96 leagues on said course, on Thursday, 16th of the said month of July, at about midday, we sighted these Babuyanes Islands, and took the sun. They are in scant $20\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$. We came in sight of these islands, sailing on this course, because the compass needle was almost a quarter to northeast. We corrected it according to its variation.

From these Babuyanes Islands we stood away for an island, shown on some charts, called Ricadeoro, which is 450 leagues from the Babuyanes on an east-northeast and west-southwest course, in latitude 29° to full 31° , and, steering for said island, with varying weather, I sailed twelve days on various courses, and on the 28th of the said month of July we came in sight of

¹—A. de I., 1-1-3/25, R. 32. Authenticated copy. 9 pliegos.

²—In the MS sometimes spelled Unamunu.

³—An old name for Macao.

two small islands. These were each about three leagues in circumference, separated from each other by about a league and a half. They lie north-southeast, quarter northeast to southwest, in latitude $25\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$. We took the sun this day. We circumnavigated said islands, examining them, and saw no harbor nor trees nor signs of water; rather, from what we could see of them, we judged them to be of no value for any purpose, so we named them Sin Provecho [Islands].

From these islands we stood away this same night for Ricadono Island which in the preceding paragraph has been stated to be 330 leagues from these islands on an east-west quarter northeast-southwest course, its southern part being in 29° and its northern in scant $32\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$, according to its position shown on some charts. We found ourselves to be in this latitude on Wednesday, August 19. Being in said latitude, we sought said island from east to west and on every other feasible course. We did everything possible [to find it] and could not, from which it may be concluded that it does not exist.

From this latitude of 31° we stood away on an east-northeast course for another island, shown on some charts, called Rica de Plata, distant 60 leagues from the one called Ricadono and its latitude, sailing east-northeast, according to its position (and location) on the charts. According to its position shown on said charts, it is in latitude 33° to 34° from its southern to its northern part, in which latitude we found ourselves on Saturday, August 22. We searched from east to west, making every possible effort, and could not find this island. Doubtless it does not exist, but somebody on hearsay ordered it drawn on his chart.

Sunday, August 23, at nightfall, we stood away for the island called Armenio, which, according to its location shown on some charts, is twenty leagues from the above-mentioned island called Rica de Plata, on a northeast-southwest course, in latitude 34° and $35\frac{1}{3}^{\circ}$. We found ourselves in this latitude on Wednesday, 26th of the said month of August and earnestly endeavored with all possible diligence to sight this island. We could not find it, and we believe that it does not exist.

From the latitude of the above-mentioned Armenio Island, according to those who say it exists, that is, from $35\frac{1}{3}^{\circ}$, we stood away east quarter northeast to east-northeast for the land of New Spain, to make land in as high a latitude as might be

possible and the weather might permit, in order from our landfall to make as extensive an exploration as possible. Keeping on said course, on Monday, the last of August, in latitude $37\frac{1}{5}^{\circ}$ we took the sun, and found ourselves to be in said latitude. When we had sailed 140 leagues on said course, our mainmast broke in two, and the foremast and bowsprit. After we had repaired the said masts as best we could, in order to be able to navigate, we continued on our way on the said course, and, so sailing, went up into latitude 39° . On Thursday, September 3, we encountered an east-northeast wind such that we could not go further north, because the weather would not permit and because the masts had given out, because the vessel was small, and because those aboard had little protection, not having come as well prepared as was advisable to resist the cold and the wet. Wherefore we dropped down to latitude $32\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$, where we were on Wednesday, 30th of the said month of September. From this latitude, which we took this day, we endeavored to get further north. Because the weather was not propitious, it was hard work to make more than said latitude.

Sailing on, on various courses because the weather was contrary, we managed with difficulty to make latitude full $35\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$, where we were on Saturday, October 17 of said year; and this day we saw land. Because it was not clear, inasmuch as the land was covered with a thick mist, we were not certain that it was land which had appeared. This night, during the first watch, sailing east to northeast with a south-southwest wind, we came upon two very small islands next the mainland, about half a league to sea. We came so close upon them—within an arquebus-shot—that had we not been keeping a good watch, we would have been lost this night, so thick was the darkness. We stood out to sea until the morning watch.

Sunday, 18th of said month, at the morning watch, we put in toward land and with daylight we discerned a high land to the south, with some three pines on the highest part, which serve as a landmark. At the north [of this land] we saw the smoke of many fires at the foot of the said hill, in some pine woods near the sea. At the north a point of land extended, about northwest-southeast, and within this point there was a great bay toward the east, which seemed to have harbors in it. We consulted those aboard, especially Padre (Fray) Martin Ignacio de Loyola, envoy to China, and found that all were of the opinion that we should put into the said bay and see what

was there, since it was for this purpose that we came. We therefore stood in for the said bay, and having reached it, we saw on the east a long sandy beach, middling wide, for which we steered, and there anchored the said frigate in 27 fathoms, bottom of fine mixed sand.⁴ Around, and quite near to the said frigate, there is much tall thick grass, which grows out of more than fifteen fathoms. [These plants] are thick and have great leaves and stems, and are the same which sailors say they have seen a hundred leagues to sea, floating like great rafts. It is this grass, above described, which grows along all this coast to beyond Cedros Island, which is in latitude full $28\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$. It does not grow in rivers, as some have declared, but along the coast, as abovesaid. In this port there is a limitless quantity of fish of different kinds, trees suitable for masts, water and firewood and abundant shellfish. A ship in need could supply itself here with all this.

As we have said above, we anchored in this port on the 18th of the said month of October, on Saint Luke's Day, and because it was Saint Luke's Day, we named this port San Lucas. While we were anchored in it, as above said, on the said day, between 11 and 12 o'clock noon, lying about two arquebus-shots off the beach, we took the sun, and found that the said port is in full $35\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$. While we were so anchored, after a little while, we saw two Indians on shore, on a slope on the skirt of a hill, whence they looked us over at their pleasure.

In view of the appearance of these Indians, a council was held of the people who were aboard said vessel, and, all being assembled, it was considered what should be done, and whether some soldiers should land and explore the neighborhood of said harbor. All were agreed that the captain with twelve soldiers and some Indians, armed with swords and targets, should land and look the ground over and make a reconnaissance of the vicinity of the said port. I landed with twelve soldiers, with their mail and arquebuses, Padre (Fray) Martin Ignacio de Loyola carrying a cross in his hands, preceding with some Luzon Indians, with their swords and targets. I left orders aboardship as to what was to be done. We had elected *alcaldes* and councilmen, that there might be some one to take possession of that port and whatever else might be discovered upon landing, as stated.

⁴—"Mesclada con Baza," the Spanish text adds. "Baza" might be archaic for "basa" or "baja," although even so the meaning is obscure.

When we had landed in the said harbor, in the manner described, consultation was held as to what direction we should follow,—whether we should go toward the place where the Indians had been seen shortly before, or toward the pine woods where some fires had been seen that morning,—for there were many trails leading in different directions. We decided to go toward the slope where the two Indians had been seen, because the trail that way seemed to be the most trodden; and so we set out thither. Having arrived at the top of the hill, toward the east-northeast we saw a good-sized river coming down a plain, and many beaten ways in every direction. We found no sign of the Indians we had previously seen on the said slope. Seeing the diversity of the trails, leading in every direction, we decided to follow one of the said ways which led southeast toward a high hill whence we would be able to see what lay about us. With the said Padre (Fray) Martin, his cross in hand, leading, we set out thither. Two of our Indians went ahead, as scouts. When we had marched a quarter of a league the Indians discovered people, and reported that they had seen five persons. Having so reported, they went after them and followed them. At the same time we hastened our pace in order to speak with them, and meanwhile decided to send Diego Vazquez Mexia, sergeant, and another soldier with the two Indians to detain said persons with pleasant words and show of peace and goodwill, if they could overtake them. This sergeant went ahead with the said scouts after the said five persons, to see if he could overtake them, and although he did everything possible, they could not be overtaken, for they were high up on the hill, and were naked and fleet. They could not be overtaken, for although the rest of the party advanced at a good gait, they had time to get into a pine wood, by way of another high hill. On a steep slope along the way to the said hill, we found two bundles like wicker baskets wrapped up in two deerskins, and in them [the bundles] we found nothing but the two deerskins and (other) little pelts, like rabbit skins, cut and fashioned like a chain of skins, and a few flowers like wild marjoram, which they must use to eat or drink, for we found no (other) grain. According to the report of the Indian scouts, among the five persons whom they had seen there were two women, for they carried two children on their backs. Of the two deerskins we took one, leaving in its place with their other bundle two handkerchiefs. Our men were not allowed to take anything of theirs. This done, we went up on top of the

said hill and halted and looked about, to see what could be seen.

Having halted on top of this hill, and viewing what lay around about it, we saw near it another higher hill, about three arquebus-shots away. I ordered Joanes de Arrajeta and Cristobal Ynfanzon to go with two Indians, with their swords and targets, and climb that hill, which was on the right hand, and from there look about to see if there were any settlements or other signs of inhabitants, and to see if there were any minerals in the said hill. They went and looked as far as their eyes could see, in every direction, and made excavations in the said hill, to see if there was mineral. Having so done, as said, they came down to where the rest of the party were and reported that they had been able to discern no settlement or people or smoke, nor had they been able to find any mineral in the hill, but that there were many trails, and among them one that led up-river toward the east, which seemed to them to be the most trodden.

This done, as related in the preceding paragraph, and the party having rested, we went down the said hill toward the river, and came down to its bank and tried the water of the said river, and found it to be very good, for it came down in the said river between sandy banks. From there we went up a slope toward the north, where the said river formed a great lake. It seemed that there was a bar and a harbor there, so near was the sea. When we arrived there we saw that it was the dammed-up water of the said river, its outlet to the sea blocked by a great quantity of sand. Nevertheless, there must be some outlet to the sea, under the sand, for if there were not, the river water would shortly cut away the sand. From there we returned toward the frigate, for it was already late. Having arrived near the said frigate, on a little hill and about the hill we found a great quantity of very large pearl-oyster shells and other shells of many shellfish.

Arrived at this hill, we found it as above described, and there, because it seemed a suitable place to take possession of said port and land in His Majesty's name, inasmuch as, quietly and pacifically, I and the rest of the party had landed and traversed the said land about the port, as territory belonging to his domain and crown, I took said possession in the name of the king, Philip, our master, in the presence of Diego Vazquez Mexia (one of the *alcaldes* elected for the purpose) in his

capacity of Justicia;⁵ and, authorized by this act of possession, in due legal form I ran up a cross, in sign of the Christian faith and of the possession of said port and land taken in His Majesty's name. Having cut branches from the trees which grew thereabouts and gone through the other customary ceremonies, we went on board said frigate.

Having come aboard and having had supper, we considered what by God's grace we should do next day, whether we should go inland for some distance to see if we could find any settlements of people, or minerals, or any signs of same, since there were so many trails leading in different directions; and, being so assembled, and having discussed what it would be most advantageous to do, the said Padre (Fray) Martin Ignacio de Loyola being present, and the other religious all agreeing, it was unanimously resolved that whereas we had all set out to make the exploration as thorough as might be and weather might permit, and whereas this day, Sunday, October 18, (being) Saint Luke's Day, we had discovered said port and gone ashore and taken possession of the land in His Majesty's name, and whereas there were so many and such well beaten trails leading in different directions; therefore it was advisable for the captain, with twelve soldiers and a religious and some Indians with their swords and targets, to go inland, at dawn, for four or five leagues, following the best trodden trail, which was the one which led up the river, eastward; and, further, that it was advisable to ascertain what the land promised, in order to be able to report fully to His Majesty and to His Excellency, the Viceroy of New Spain, in his stead, by whom in His Majesty's name we were sent upon this undertaking. The opinion of all having been consulted, it was forthwith ordered to make all necessary preparations to set out accordingly at any time after midnight.

Monday, 19th of the said month, at about ten⁶ o'clock in the morning, I set out on this exploration with Padre (Fray) Francisco de Noguera and the twelve soldiers and eight Luzon Indians with their swords and targets. I landed at the said hour, having left orders aboard the frigate as to what was to be done that day. We marched toward the river. The order of march having been arranged there, and Indians posted ahead

⁵—The *alcaldes*, usually two, of a municipality, were "*la justicia*."

⁶—The Spanish text reads: "*a oras de las diez Antes del dia*." It seems likely from the context that "*diez*" (ten) should read "*dos*" (two).

as scouts, we followed the trail which the day before had seemed to us to be the most beaten. It led eastward. Advancing as noiselessly as possible, when day dawned we had journeyed two leagues without having seen or heard anything of a settlement or smoke or any person. We then drew up on a slope toward the side of a hill under some oak and cork⁷ trees and others which were on a knoll there, and, lying here as in ambush we watched all that valley, as far as we could see, until an hour after sunrise, and we could not discern any settlement or any people, but we did see two smokes up-river in some thick groves of oak and cork and willows and other high trees, of a good thickness, resembling ash⁸ trees. We marched thither as secretly as might be, the two Indians in advance as scouts, and when we arrived where the said smoke was, we found that it was caused by the burning of two great oaks. They were about an arquebus-shot apart and they seemed to have been afire about a month.

From here we set out, up-river, toward the east, following the best beaten trail, and up-stream we found many human footprints, the whole sandy edge of said river being full of footprints of persons large, medium and small, passing both up-river and down. This river-bed is of coarse sand, below which the water flows, and almost everywhere one can cross dryshod, because, as I say, the water flows below, except in places where it comes up like springs and forms pools of retained water. The water runs under the sand the whole length of this river. From one end to the other it is very shady, with the shade of willows and good-sized osiers, and other tall trees which resemble ash;⁸ and there are many fragrant herbs, like camomile and pennyroyal and thyme. Advancing, sometimes along the river's bed and sometimes outside it, having marched about two leagues without seeing a settlement or people, excepting the said tracks, up-river and northeast of the river trail, we came upon an old Indian camp. Here there were seventeen dugouts, large and small, like Biscay charcoal pits, that is, a big hole in the ground, of good circumference, roofed with branches of trees—very well covered. Judging

⁷—The text reads: "enzinos y Alcornoques." Unamuno was not familiar with California trees, and so applied to them the names of trees which grow in Spain, with which he was familiar. By "enzinos" he probably meant white oaks, and by "alcornoques," live oaks. The cork tree is a species of oak and bears some resemblance to the live oak.

⁸—The text reads: "fresnos."

by the size of the excavations, each could hold more than a dozen persons. They seemed to have been made about a month and a half before. In this camp nothing was found except some wands which seemed to be of elder, out of which they fashion their javelins, with oak points hardened by fire. A little apart from the river, in the other direction, among some trees, was found a hut built of stakes and all covered with earth, with only one small porthole. It was big enough for about two persons, and inside there were dried grass and leaves. We supposed that this was for their chief. From this camp we marched up-river half a league, always following the said tracks, and beside the river, toward the southeast, in the shade of some willows, we halted, and the men ate and rested, and we remained here until about three in the afternoon, because of the great heat.

After the party had eaten and rested, it was resolved to continue up-river about a league toward a great gap which showed to the east, in order to see if we could discover any settlement in that opening. We decided that after marching the league which it appeared to be to the foot of a high hill, which was at that distance, we should turn back toward the frigate, and spend the night in some convenient place, in order to return to the frigate in the morning. So we marched toward the gap, above described, and shortly arrived at the foot of the high hill. Arrived there, from among some cork trees we looked over the country as far as we could see, and could not find or discover anything more than that the way led on, eastward, for we could clearly see the trail going on, along the skirts of some hills which joined some high hills (which were) to be seen to the east, with many other trails. Finding that from the foot of the hill we could not discover or see anything, I ordered three soldiers and three Indians with their swords and targets to climb to the top of that hill, from there to look in every direction, to see if they could see any settlement or people or fires, and to ascertain whether there were minerals. They went, and after a short time came down to where they had left us, and reported that they had not been able to discover any settlement or smoke or people, nor did the hill have minerals in it, apparently; but they could see that the river continued eastward among hills, and that the said trail and many others led eastward over the slopes of some hills. Inasmuch as we could discover no settlement or people,

and the men were somewhat tired, and we had not supplies for more than that night, realizing that it would not be wise to advance further without supplies, with so few men, into unknown territory, and that it would be best to return toward the ship, and seeing that this was the opinion of all, and was the most advisable course, we marched toward the frigate; and having marched about two leagues, an hour before nightfall we camped under some three great oak trees, which were beside the river at a distance from the trail. We rested there that night, with sentries posted in good order.

The next day, Tuesday, 20th of the said month of October, in broad daylight, we set out down-river. We did not set out with the dawn lest by chance the Indians might have seen us, and, spying at night, have laid some ambuscade. Having marched down-stream about a league and a half, we came upon a camp, on both sides of the river, where there were more than thirty dugouts like those found the day before; and in this camp we found nothing but some little cord bags, made like nets, in which were some pieces of rope made out of the bark of trees (very well made), and some old baskets in which they carry their luggage, and a trough made out of a tree trunk, in which, we infer, they ground roots or tree bark for some drink or dish of theirs, because, except for a little seed like wild marjoram, such as we found the first day, we did not find a sign of any (other) grain. We also found some wands like those [found] in the other camp, the day before. Whereupon, having searched all around this camp over an area a couple of arquebus-shots in radius, and found no signs other than those described, we continued on our way, sometimes down the river's bed and sometimes outside it. After we had marched about two leagues, and crossed to the west side of the river, we halted to rest the men, at about half a league's distance from the frigate, at about ten o'clock in the forenoon. After half an hour, we began to march toward the said ship, and, after so marching about a quarter of a league, we halted to rest on a hill, (for we were) near the said ship. When the men had rested, we began to march to within sight of the ship, for it was near; and marching so, in good order, the men in the vanguard being now in sight of the ship, and all the party being in sight one of the other, as we came down the hill toward the beach where we found the ship's boat and Joanes de Urançu, before the vanguard had halted, looking back to

our rearguard we saw two Indians come running down a pine-clad hill toward the other part of the hill where our men were coming up to within sight of the ship. Seeing the Indians come down, we turned to support the rearguard, but before we could come up to their relief some of them were wounded. Arriving where they [the Indians] were, we fired on them with our arquebuses, and made them withdraw to the height of the hill. At this moment, Joan de Arenguren and Joan de Mendoza came up, wounded with many arrow- and javelin-wounds, and immediately after them came Cristobal Ynfanzon, wounded with many arrow-wounds. Had they not been supported in time, they would have been killed. Because he had taken off the coat of mail which he carried, Felipe de Contreras, who was also in the rearguard, was wounded with a javelin which went entirely through his breast, so that he could not retreat, and from this wound and others which he received, being disarmed, he died immediately, according to the report made by the others of his company. Along with him, they killed one of our Indians with a javelin-thrust, which he failed to ward off with his target. Order was issued to look to the wounded, and for the rest to close ranks, for many Indians were again coming down the hill. Seeing their number to be great, and that they continued to come down, we endeavoured to withdraw to the beach in order, since it was the best point from which to defend ourselves and withstand them. The people who had been aboardship, and had landed to our support, and those who were on land, joined forces in good order, and we had encounters and skirmishes with the Indians, in which some of them were killed and many others were wounded. They wounded only one of our men, and seeing this they withdrew and separated into three bands. We withdrew to our post, where it was decided that if the enemy returned it would be well to be provided with a raft, in order that we might all embark together, for the ship's boat was small and could take us aboard only in many trips, so that if we should find ourselves hard-pushed, we would not be able to retire. The raft was made and shortly brought to land, where the ship's boat was. During this time the enemy attacked us on three fronts, but withdrew with loss, without wounding any of our men. At about five in the afternoon, the enemy retired toward the hill where they had wounded our men, and set out sentries. Seeing that it was now late, and that the enemy had retired, we embarked on the raft and in the ship's boat.

Monday, 19th of the said month of October—Fray Martin Ignacio de Loyola and Fray Rufino, Alonso Gomez, pilot, Demetrio Candia, Miguel Sanchez and other persons, who had remained aboardship, [had] landed this day (while I and the other soldiers were inland) and they reported what had happened to them in the said harbor with respect to the said Indians. After we had left that morning, on the reconnaissance above described, they had landed also, both to see if toward the southwest of the port there was any settlement or people (for the night before we had seen there a great fire which lasted almost all night) and also to get wood and water. While Father (Fray) Martin, Alonso Gomez, Joanes de Urañcu and other persons, went in the direction where the said fire was seen, to learn what it was, Geronimo de Vallejeda, the barber, remained at the river with some Indians⁹ who had gone ashore to wash and fetch water and firewood. From the pine-clad hill twenty-three Indians had descended, and three of them advanced half-way down the hill, to see what our men were doing. Two came down to the river and began to talk with the said Vallejeda, who carried only his sword. After they had exchanged some words among themselves up and down the hill, [and] when he saw that the matter had come to a bad pass, with fair words he merely endeavoured to get away from them, with a gesture he made with his sword, when they had taken from him some things he had with him, (the said) Vallejeda himself giving these to them, to quiet them. At this time the other Indians came down the hill and from the Indians who were washing took some clothes and the vessels they had brought for the water they were to take aboard. They then returned up the hill, and, having put this plunder in safe-keeping, they came back to watch what our men did. At this juncture, Padre (Fray) Martin and the rest, who had gone to see what there was on the other hand, toward the southwest, came up, and when the Indians saw more people arrive, they decided that the said Vallejeda had deceived them, in that by signs he had given them to understand that there were no more people than he and the Indians and those who were filling water. They wanted to carry him off with them, but could not, because they threw themselves into the water and they fired on them from aboardship with their arquebuses, until the said Fray Martin and the rest came up to where Vallejeda and the Indians were.

⁹—That is, Luzon Indians.

When they reached the place where the Indians were, on the flank of a hill, the latter began forthwith to raise a great outcry, making many gestures and jumping from one place to another, as though they wished to attack. Our men remained at their post, without creating any disturbance. Because the Indians had previously made signs of peace, they sent the said Valleda and another of our Indians, with some biscuit and some cloth and other things which they had among them. Three Indians came half-way down the side of the slope toward them, and desired to carry them up the hill to where the others were. When our men saw that they desired to carry them up to the top of the hill, they showed themselves disinclined, and there they ate the biscuit, or part of it, and returned to their companions to report to them what had occurred, although the rest were watching. Shortly afterwards the Indians all separated into three divisions and attacked our men, making many signs that they desired to kill them. They fired many arrows without doing our men damage. Padre (Fray) Martin would not permit an arquebus to be fired until it appeared that they were arrogant, and then they fired on them with the arquebuses and wounded some and compelled them to withdraw to the top of the hill. It was now time to withdraw to their respective quarters. The Indians went to their camp and our men to the ship. To the southwest, where our men had been,¹⁰ they found a camp like those already described, and around it, and further distant from the camp, they found many shells of pearl-oysters,—big shells in large quantities; from which it is inferred that there is much good pearl-fishing here, and that these Indians come down to the coast to fish for pearls, and the trails from the east are probably those by which they come and go to and from the interior. The coastal land is good land for wheat and maize—better than we found inland.

Having come aboardship, as related in the paragraph preceding this last, after the men had had supper, council was held to consider what it would be well to do next day, whether we should land to [encounter] the enemy, or continue on our voyage. It was resolved that it was advisable to continue on our voyage, coasting the land, and not to go ashore to the enemy; for the powder had burned the day previous, while we were refining it; our men were badly wounded, and medicines with which to treat them were scanty; and the unwounded men

¹⁰—That is, Fray Martin and his party.

were few to resist the enemy without powder or munitions; and, further, that in that port we had done what was to be done and along the coast could find other (and more) harbors; wherefore it was better to go to report to His Excellency¹¹ on what had occurred. Therefore it was resolved to clear on Wednesday, October 21, before daybreak; as we did.

Clearing Wednesday, October 21, with contrary winds, we coasted until Friday, 23rd of said month, in the afternoon, when a west-northwest wind blew up with such thick weather that for five days we could not see the land, although we were always within two leagues of it and even less. For this reason we could not see whether there was any harbor on that coast, both because of the thick weather and also because [the ship's boat]¹² was small to venture in it to explore for ports.

Wednesday, 28th of the said month of October, while we were coasting two leagues from land, in latitude 30°, we took a sounding to get samples of the bottom, since we could not see land because of the thick weather and the darkness caused by the fog. We found ten fathoms and the lead showed (that it was) rock reefs for more than half a league, over which distance we kept sounding; we found it all the same depth and the same bottom. As soon as we left this vicinity, we came into white water, much disturbed, which seemed like river water. We took soundings and found almost the same depth. Here we tried to see if there was some harbor, although this day and night and part of the following Thursday we could not see the land, or, therefore, the aspect of it. Because we could not land with the ship's boat, because it was small and the sea running somewhat heavy; and, further, because the weather did not clear up, but seemed, rather, to get thicker, it was resolved to come to the port of Acapulco as quickly as possible, and so to report to Your Excellency on what had occurred; a further argument being the fact that the wounded men were badly off because of lack of medicines. Further, from Cedros Island to the port of Acapulco, [this coast] was all explored a long time ago.

We did not go to the Lequios Islands, nor to Japan, nor to Pescadores, because these lands have been explored; because the ship was small and carried no artillery; the men aboard

¹¹—That is, the viceroy.

¹²—The statement as here rendered is obviously the intention of the writer, although an omission or error occurs in the manuscript.

the frigate were few in number; and the people of Japan numerous and bellicose, possessing ships and artillery with which to attack and to defend themselves.

From the Babuyan Islands, which are in latitude scant $20\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$, to the port of San Lucas, which we had discovered, in full $35\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$, we sailed 1890 leagues, on various courses, according as the weather permitted, although on a straight course it would be about 1550 leagues. In this latitude and on this course, it is good sailing, healthier and quicker than in lower latitudes. From the said port of San Lucas to Cape San Lucas, which is in scant 23° , it is 290 leagues, sailing south-southeast about half the way, and southeast quarter south the other half. From this Cape San Lucas to the port of Acapulco it is about 260 leagues, sailing half-way east-southeast and the rest of the way southeast quarter east.

At the mouth of the port of Vandas Valley, near Cape Corrientes, which is in latitude full 21° , we met a launch out of the said port, on November 12, which, on order from the audiencia of Guadalajara, was patrolling that coast to warn the ships from China that the English corsair¹³ was on that coast, to advise of the damage he had done, and that he was then in the port of Mazatlan, careening. The instructions were to sail, with the said warning for the said China ships, as high as latitude 25° , which is two degrees further north than Cape San Lucas. This is a good point at which to receive the warning in time to avoid the enemy by standing out to sea. In His Majesty's name, in the best legal form possible, I notified the captain of the said launch to proceed, with all diligence, to carry the said warning, since the matter was of such importance to His Majesty's service, bidding him sail by night with the land breeze, and to lie off-shore during the day, since from land he could keep watch for the China ships, and, further, even if the enemy's launch came reconnoitering along the coast, it would not find him in the daytime, for in the daytime, with the northeast winds and the contrary currents, navigation is impossible; wherefore in the manner described he would get along better, and would not be found by the enemy, if, as said, the enemy's launch came out to spy along that coast. We gave him supplies of biscuit, rice and other supplies which we carried for our voyage, which left him

¹³—This was Cavendish, who, in the middle of November, captured the Philippine galleon *Santa Ana* off Cape San Lucas.

stocked for more than a month and a half, without taking into consideration the maize and other provisions which he carried for his supply. We entered the port of Acapulco on November 22, Sunday, whence we wrote to Your Excellency and reported at length on the events and hardships of our voyage.

PEDRO DE UNAMUNO.

Corrected according to the original.

Antonio de Castro (rubric).

DOCUMENTARY

The Mexican War dates virtually, though not actually, from the 3d of March, 1845, when by a joint resolution passed by both branches of Congress, Texas was annexed to the American Union. This resolution was signed by President Tyler on the last day of his administration.

This formal action of Congress was strongly protested by the Mexican minister Almonte, who immediately demanded his passports and left the country. The government of the United States sincerely anxious to preserve peace, or at least, to soothe the irritated Mexicans, sought to keep the discussion in the cabinet rather than transfer it to the battle-field. To this end the United States consul Black, who still remained in the Mexican capital, was instructed to visit the minister of foreign affairs and ascertain from the Mexican government whether it would receive an envoy from the United States, invested with full power to adjust all the questions in dispute between the two governments. The invitation was received with apparent good will, and in October, 1845, the Mexican government agreed to receive an envoy, commissioned with full powers to settle the dispute in a peaceful, reasonable and honorable manner. When this intelligence was received at Washington, Mr. John Slidell was dispatched as envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary on his supposed but doubtful mission of peace.

Upon his arrival in Vera Cruz in November, 1845, Slidell found the aspect of affairs entirely changed. The Mexican government of Herrera was tottering, and General Paredes was about to begin another of the long series of revolutions that have ever torn Mexico. However sincere may have been the intentions of Herrera, he was then practically powerless, and the Mexicans as usual were evasive. To avoid the sanguinary features of a revolution, President Herrera resigned in December, 1845. Paredes, his successor, from the beginning was violently antagonistic and breathed the deadliest animosity to the United States. Minister Slidell was refused a conference, and finding his mission to be unsuccessful and wholly futile, returned to the United States, and on May 13, 1846, President Polk made a formal declaration of war against Mexico.

The subject of California was not forgotten, and the affairs

of that territory were closely watched. Early in his administration, President Polk had appointed as Secretary of the Navy, George Bancroft, accomplished scholar, statesman and historian. Mr. Bancroft immediately dispatched most important instructions to Commodore John D. Sloat, commander of the United States Naval forces in the Pacific. Some of these letters, rigidly confidential, are herein presented, and in the future will be followed by others. That they have been printed elsewhere is very well known, but this would seem to be the first time that they have appeared systematically within one publication. The far-seeing mind of George Bancroft long before the declaration of war, had determined that in that event, California should be occupied, and as a result of the war should remain as a permanent possession of the United States. This eminent statesman and great friend of California passed hence in 1891, but for forty-five years he was permitted to see the full realization of his plans, and to witness the extraordinary expansion of the territory of California with which he was briefly but most eminently associated.

Robert E. Cowan



[Original from Mr. C. Templeton Crocker's Sloat Manuscripts.]

Confidential —

U. S. Navy Department
Washington, May 5, 1845.

Sir,

Referring you to my letter of the 21st March, a duplicate of which you will receive by this conveyance, I desire now to reiterate to you the importance of keeping a vigilant eye to the protection of the persons and property of American citizens within the limits of your command. Although there is no apprehension of immediate hostilities between the United States and other countries, it will be prudent for you to be on your guard. Should you visit any of the Mexican ports, I request that you will inform yourself accurately and thoroughly of the state of feeling among the people as well as of the local authorities towards the United States. You will make your communications to the Department as full and as free as you can, embracing all the information you can collect, touching the political relations of other countries and the commercial interests

of our own; and will take advantage of every opportunity that may offer to transmit your despatches.

The schooner On-kā-hy-e has taken the place of the brig Oregon, and her commander, Lieut. Sinclair, is directed to remain at Chagres one week for the return mail and for passengers from the Pacific.

The store ship Erie will sail shortly from New York, with supplies for your squadron, and her commander will be instructed to proceed to such place as you may designate. Upon the arrival of the Erie, which you will retain on the station, you will send the Relief to the United States.

It is contemplated by the Department to order one or more vessels to the Pacific, to reinforce the squadron under your command.

Very respectfully

Your obed. Servt.

GEORGE BANCROFT.

Commodore John D. Sloat
Commg. U. S. naval forces
in the Pacific

[Endorsement on back:]

Confidential

From the Secy of the Navy 5th May 1845.

Recd at Callao by the Shark, 20th July 1845, via Panama.

Received a copy of the within

R. F. Stockton [Autographic signature.]

Bay of Monterey)

27th July 1846)

[Original from Mr. C. Templeton Crocker's Sloat Manuscripts.]

(Secret and Confidential)

U. S. Navy Department
Washington, June 24, 1845.

Sir,

Your attention is still particularly directed to the present aspect of the relations between this country and Mexico. It is the earnest desire of the President to pursue the policy of peace, and he is anxious that you and every part of your squadron should be assiduously careful to avoid any act, which could be construed as an act of aggression.

Should Mexico, however, be resolutely bent on hostilities, you will be mindful to protect the persons and interests of citizens of the United States near your station; and should you ascertain beyond a doubt, that the Mexican Government has declared war against us, you will at once employ the force under your command to the best advantage. The Mexican ports on the Pacific are said to be open and defenceless. If you ascertain with certainty, that Mexico has declared war against the United States, you will at once possess yourself of the port of San Francisco, and blockade or occupy such other ports as your force may permit.

Yet even if you should find yourself called upon, by the certainty of an express declaration of war against the United States, to occupy San Francisco and other Mexican ports, you will be careful to preserve, if possible, the most friendly relations with the inhabitants; and, where you can do so, you will encourage them to adopt a course of neutrality.

Should you fall in with the squadron under Commodore Parker, you will signify to him the wish of the Department, that if the state of his vessels will admit of it, he should remain off the coast of Mexico, until our relations with that Power are more definitively adjusted; and you will take directions from him as your senior officer, communicating to him these instructions.

The great distance of your squadron, and the difficulty of communicating with you, are the causes for issuing this order. The President hopes, most earnestly, that the peace of the two countries may not be disturbed. The object of these instructions is to possess you of the views of the Government, in the event

of a declaration of war on the part of Mexico against the United States; an event which you are enjoined to do everything, consistent with the national honor, on your part to avoid.

Should Commodore Parker prefer to return to the United States, he has permission from the Department to do so. In that event, you will command the united squadron.

Very respectfully

Your obed. Servt.

GEORGE BANCROFT

Commodore John D. Sloat }
Commg. U. S. naval forces }
in the Pacific }

[Endorsement on back:]

Secret and Confidential

From the Secy. of the Navy 24th June 1845.

Rcd at Honulu 2d Octr. 45 by Lt. Watson,

Received a copy of the within

R. F. Stockton [Autographic signature.]

Bay of Monterey)

27th July 1846)



[Original from Mr. C. Templeton Crocker's Sloat Manuscripts.]

[Note in pencil:]

Recd by the Cyane

at Mazatlan—21 Jany 1846

U. S. Navy Department

Washington, August 5, 1845.

Sir,

The U. S. ship Cyane is ordered to proceed to the Pacific, under the command of Captain Wm. Mervine, with directions to report to Commodore Parker, or in his absence to you, for duty. If Commodore Parker decides to return to the United States, leaving you in command, you will remain on the coast of Mexico while our relations with that country are unsettled; and will conciliate the people by all proper means. In the event of war, you will obey the instructions recently addressed to you

via Panama. If peace continues, you will still retain your squadron as much as possible off the coast of Mexico; and when peace seems certain, you will send a part of your squadron (say, the sloop of war Warren and the schooner Shark, or such other vessels as you may prefer) on an exploring party, to show the flag of the United States in the Columbia. Some of the officers should seize the occasion to visit the valley of the Wallamet. After this has been done, a party may proceed by land to Puget's Sound, or some safe harbor that you may designate, in the Straits of Juan de Fuca, and the vessels detached for the exploring party may meet them there. They will then proceed to survey the harbors on the south extremity of Quadra and Vancouver's island, and gain such information as will fully explain their capacity and value. The exploring party will carefully preserve, and forward to the Department, journals of their observations; and the more full and instructive they render them, the more will they be acceptable. In particular, officers should be instructed to notice the settlements and establishments, forts and trading houses under British auspices; their positions, strength, and number; especially, whether there are any on the South of Vancouver's island. After completing their surveys and observations, the party may, if circumstances permit, (and in this a wise discretion must guide) sail through the Straits of Juan de Fuca, round Quadra and Vancouver's island; and after touching at Nootka Sound, and such other harbors as you may indicate, rejoin the squadron.

The object of this order is to perfect the knowledge of the country of Oregon; and to cheer our citizens in that region by the presence of the American flag; and, if peace continues, you will consider this the most important duty assigned to your squadron. To this end, you may select and attach for the time being to the exploring party, such Professors and other officers as you may think proper.

You will communicate to your officers the express order, not to be concerned in any duel during the continuance of the cruise. You will take care that the laws of the United States for the government of the Navy, and general orders in pursuance of them, are strictly and sincerely respected and obeyed.

When you send your Exploring party upon its duty, you will in your instructions to them warn them of the dangers that attend the entrance to the Columbia river, that they may

be on their guard against the swell of the ocean and the bar at the mouth of the harbor, and may run no risk with a vessel of the United States.

Very respectfully

Your Obed. Servt.

GEORGE BANCROFT

The Department hopes that you have not detached the Warren. Your force should not be weakened, while hostilities are threatened by Mexico.

Commodore John D. Sloat
Commg. U. S. Squadron
in the Pacific

[Endorsement on back:]

From the Secretary of the Navy, 5th August 1845.
Recd at Mazatlan 21st Jany. 1846. by the Cyane,
Capt Mervin.

Received a copy of the within

R. F. Stockton [Autographic signature.]

Bay of Monterey)
July 27th 1846)



[From Mr. C. Templeton Crocker's Sloat Manuscripts.]

Copy.

Recd by Lieut Gillis
16th March 1846 by the
Warren. [Note in pencil.]

U. S. Navy Department
Washington Oct 17, 1845

Commodore.

This communication will be delivered to you by Commodore Stockton who takes the "Congress" to the Pacific to reinforce your squadron.

In the judgment of this Department it is expedient that as soon as practicable after the receipt of it, you should transfer

your broad pennant to the "Congress." Commodore Stockton you will then transfer to the command of the "Savannah" subject to your orders. You may retain Commander Du Pont in duties appropriate to his rank on board the "Congress" or you may confer the command of the "Congress" under you on Captain Mervine and transfer Commander Du Pont to the Cyane.

In the event of actual hostilities between the Mexican Government and our own, you will so dispose of your whole force as to carry out most effectually the objects specified in the instructions forwarded to you from the Department in view of such a contingency. Should peace continue, you will still retain your squadron as much as possible off the coast of Mexico and Oregon.

You will communicate frequently with our Consul at Monterey and will ascertain as exactly as you can, the nature of the designs of the English and French in that region, the temper of the inhabitants, their disposition towards the United States and their relations towards the central governments of Mexico. You will do every thing that is proper to conciliate towards our country the most friendly regard of the people of California.

The length of time requisite to transmit to you dispatches from this Department renders it necessary that you should judge for yourself on the best information that you can obtain whether it will be safe to detach an exploring party from your squadron.

Should hostilities be not likely to occur, you will detach a part of your squadron to display the flag of the United States in the Columbia. To that end you may select a sloop and a smaller vessel if convenient, and attach to them for the time being such professors and other officers as will give the best results to the enterprise. You will, in your instructions to them, warn them of the dangers that attend the entrance to the Columbia river that they may be on their guard against the swell of the ocean and the bar at the mouth of the harbor, and may run no risk with a vessel of the United States. When the ships are within the Columbia river, some of the officers should seize the occasion to visit the valley of the Wallamet. They should make particular enquiries as to the disposition of the people who reside in those regions, the relative strength of

those friendly to the United States and of those friendly to Britain; the extent, character, and tendency of emigration from the United States or from other quarters, and generally they should collect such information as will acquaint the Department fully with the condition and prospects of that territory. After this has been done, a party may proceed by land to Puget's Sound or some safe harbor you may designate in the Straits of Juan De Fuca and the vessels detached for the exploring party may meet them there.

They will then proceed to examine cursorily the harbors on the South extremity of Quadra and Vancouver's Island and gain such information as will explain their capacity and value. The party will carefully preserve and forward to the Department, journals of their observations; and the more full and instructive they render them, the more will they be acceptable. Officers should be instructed to notice the settlements and establishments, forts and trading houses under British auspices;—their position, strength and number; especially whether there are any on the South of Vancouver's Island. Inquiries should be made as to the soil, climate and natural products of the Island. After completing their observations, the party may, if circumstances permit (and in this, a wise discretion must guide) sail through the Straits of Juan de Fuca round Quadra and Vancouver's Island, and, after touching at Nootka Sound and such other harbors as you may indicate rejoin the squadron.

The object of this order is to perfect the knowledge of the country of Oregon and to cheer our citizens in that region by the presence of the American flag; and, if peace continues, you will consider this the most important duty assigned to your squadron. If, contrary to present expectation, a state of war should exist, you will endeavor to persuade the crews of the "Savannah," the "Warren" and the "Levant" to prolong the terms of their enlistment in order that they may remain in co-operation with the rest of your force. But if affairs remain in their present attitude, you may direct Commodore Stockton to take charge of those three vessels and to bring them to the United States in season for the discharge of their crews within the period of their enlistment. Como Stockton on taking the command of the returning squadron, may hoist his broad pennant. You may direct him on the return, if he can do so without material delay to touch on his way at places on the Mexican

Coast, where there may be opportunity of gathering useful information or conciliating kindly dispositions.

This letter embodies all contained in the instructions of August 5th respecting an exploring party, which you are considered as having the means of carrying into effect. In so far as those instructions prescribe minute surveys of harbors, they are referred to your own judgment which must be governed by the scientific means at your disposal, and which as the Department apprehends are inadequate.

The Department designs that the period of your command should extend at least over a term of three years. In case your health fails, but not otherwise, you may yourself take command of the returning squadron, in which event you will deliver your instructions to Como Stockton, who will relieve you in the command of the squadron on the Pacific Station and hoist his broad pennant on board the "Congress."

You will communicate to your officers the express order not to be concerned in any duel during the continuance of the cruise. You will take care that the laws of the United States for the government of the Navy and general orders in pursuance of them are strictly and sincerely respected and obeyed.

Very respectfully

GEORGE BANCROFT.

Como John D. Sloat
Comg U. S. Squadron
Pacific

[Endorsement on back:]

Copy.

From the Secretary of the Navy, 17th October 1845.
Recd at Mazatlan 16th March 1846, brought by
Leut Gillis, via Panama from there in the Warren.

Received a copy of the within

R. F. Stockton [Autographic signature.]

Bay of Monterey)
27th July 1846)

[Original from Mr. C. Templeton Crocker's Sloat Manuscripts.]

[Note in another handwriting:]

The few copies of the Union are for
circulation in Oregon—

Secret.

Navy Department

December 5th. 1845

Recd by Lieut Gillis
16th March 1846 by the
Warren. [Note in another handwriting.]

Commodore.

The U. S. Frigate Congress, intended to reinforce the Squadron under your command, sailed from Norfolk on the 30th of October last, bearing instructions to you of which a copy is annexed. The Congress will visit the Sandwich Islands, and proceed thence to Monterey where you will doubtless find her in due season

Our relations with Mexico are becoming more friendly, and there appears less danger of war. You will keep all your ships in the vicinity of Oregon and Calafornia. You will watch the movements of the British there, and keep the Department as well informed of them as possible. You will place yourself in early communication with our consul at Monterey, that he may know where you are to be found; and you will not fail to carry into effect your former instructions to show the flag of the United States in the Columbia and in the Straits of Fuca.

I send herewith five hundred copies of the President's Message, which you will immediately despatch one of the vessels of your Squadron to distribute among our citizens in the valley of the Wallamet. If you have any rifles or other small arms on board your ships which can be spared for the purpose, you may permit them to be exchanged with the people of that region for wheat, flour or other stores, taking all possible care that they fall into the hands of no one who is unfriendly to the United States. These orders you will keep secret.

By the 1st of April you may expect further despatches by way of Chagres and Panama.

Very respectfully

Como. John D. Sloat
Commg U. S. Squadron
Pacific

GEORGE BANCROFT

[Endorsement on back:]

Secret.

From the Secretary of the Navy, 5th Decr 1845.

Recd at Mazatlan 16 March 1846, by Lieut Gillis.

Received a copy of the within

R. F. Stockton [Autographic signature.]

Bay of Monterey)

27th July 1846)



[Original from Mr. C. Templeton Crocker's Sloat Manuscripts.]

Navy Department

March 7th 1846

Commodore,

Passed Midshipman Beale will report to you, bearing this letter and other despatches, for duty on board the "Congress" to which ship he was originally attached.

Anticipating the safe arrival of its communications by the route through Mexico, the Department will not at present despatch a vessel to "Chagres", and it will not be necessary, therefore, that you should have any portion of your Squadron at 'Panama' with the expectation of receiving letters via "Chagres" from the United States, till you hear further from the Department

Respectfully

&c &c &c

Commer. J. D. Sloat
Commdg Pacific Squadron
&c &c

GEORGE BANCROFT

[Endorsement on back:]

Navy Department

Relative to Passd Mids Beals reporting with dispatches.
March 7th 1846

Recd. per congress at Monterey
July 15th 1846

REVIEWS OF RECENT CALIFORNIA BOOKS

Art of the Old World in New Spain and the Mission Days of Alta California. By Mary Gordon Holway, B. L. San Francisco: A. M. Robertson, 1922. Illustrated. 172 pp. 8^o.

One closes Mrs. Holway's book with a strong desire to make anew the pilgrimage of our old missions, to examine again with quickened interest whatever relics of their early art remain, to trace to the museums the pictures there preserved which were once the property of the churches and to study them with this book in hand for guidance; and one looks forward to a day when, peaceful relations once more established between ourselves and Mexico, we can continue our travels to the vastly richer collections of our southern neighbor. Still carrying this book, one would, if possible, go east to Philadelphia where are eighty canvases by the greatest Mexican artists of colonial days, and on, across the ocean, to Paris, to Vienna, to Berlin and to Spain. Thus far, we learn from Mrs. Holway, must our travels take us in studying the art of New Spain; thus far have been scattered some of the best and most interesting products of early Mexican art.

"Art of the Old World in New Spain and the Mission Days of Alta California" was a labor of love during the last years of Mrs. Holway's life. On a speaking likeness of her placed in each volume is this pathetic inscription: "This volume on which the eyes of Mrs. Holway never rested was the last link that held her to earth. As the final loose leaves of proof fell from her fingers her spirit passed." She dedicates the book "To the Sons and Daughters of California," offering it "with the sincere wish that the perusal of its pages may bring new light on one phase of development in the formative period of our state's history and an appreciation of the background contributed by both New Spain and her Mother Country across the seas."

In her preface Mrs. Holway pleads for the recognition of the artist in the building of a great city, as "one of the vital constructive forces, ministering to an inherent human need, the love of beauty in a visible form."

Mr. Bernard Maybeck says in an appreciative Foreword it

is his belief that this book will stimulate its readers to rescue from auction rooms and junk shops the old Mission and Spanish Californian treasures which often find their way there and which he hopes will ultimately be turned over to our museums, "and thus make even more clear the picture so charmingly presented here of this obscure link in our history."

Although the book treats of the various forms of art introduced by the conquerors into New Spain and by the padres into Alta California, painting is given the most prominent part. About half the book is devoted to the art of early Mexico; the native primitive art found by Cortes, the art of the old world which was brought to the new, and the later development of native art through European models and teachers. All this is important in relation to our own state, as it was through Mexico that objects of art and instruction flowed to the Mission establishments of Alta California.

In a few pages Mrs. Holway sketches the artistic development of the Aztecs before the conquest. Their paintings, mostly on dressed skins, were crude, but of great historic value which was not appreciated by the Spaniards until, with mistaken and cruel religious zeal, they had burned vast numbers. On these skins were depicted the life and activities of the Aztecs and the mysteries of their religion.

The sculpture of the Aztecs was far in advance of their painting and strongly suggestive of Egypt. They also made admirable little terra cotta figures. They were so skillful in gold and silver work and some of their pieces were so exquisitely wrought as to astonish the goldsmiths of Spain. But the art in which they excelled and which was peculiar to them was the marvellous feather mosaic work, so finely executed that the Spaniards often mistook it for painting. The natives valued these mosaics beyond their finest work in gold.

Finding in the natives so much artistic talent which he thought would respond to instruction in Christian art when their native religion had been overthrown, Cortes urged Charles V to send "missionaries who could build and decorate in a fine manner churches and chapels." The monarch responded by sending among others Pedro de Gante (said to be his cousin) and two other Franciscan monks who, in 1523, established the first school in America. Here were taught painting, sculpture, fine embroidery and music as well as Latin and theology. Deco-

ration of the churches by intricate carving, inlay, cunning work in gold and silver and wrought iron was soon carried to the highest point.

By the beginning of the seventeenth century the painters of Mexico had advanced from being mere copyists to producers of creative work. Mrs. Holway gives a long list of artists who produced work of genius and some of whose paintings when unsigned it was difficult to distinguish from paintings by such masters as Titian, Murillo, Velasquez and Guido Reni which were sent over by the monarchs of old Spain. Except portraits of the Viceroy, all the subjects were ecclesiastic. Especial attention is called to two paintings peculiar to Mexico: the Winged Madonna (the theme of which is taken from the Apocalypse) and Our Lady of Guadalupe for which a supernatural origin is claimed.

The story of the Missions of Alta California has been related to us from many angles, religious and secular. It has remained for Mrs. Holway to treat them from a new point of view: the artistic. She says that, not only does California owe a debt to them historically for the first reliable information regarding the early inhabitants which came through descriptions of neophyte life; but the first art impulse on the coast was given by the Missions which furnished subjects for illustration in books of discovery and travel long before the landscape of the coast was thought of as an artistic theme. In the second volume of Vancouver's "Voyage of Discovery to the North Pacific Ocean" there are two finely engraved plates, "The Mission of San Carlos Near Monterrey" and "The Presidio of Monterrey." These pictures were made from sketches "taken on the spot by F. Sykes," artist of the expedition. They were published in London in 1798 and are the first production of pictorial art in California of which there is any record. In diminished size these very interesting plates are reproduced in Mrs. Holway's book. A painting of San Gabriel Mission by a Mexican artist thirty years later is credited with being the first canvas.

The padres of the conqueror's time in Mexico had a great advantage over those of the north. They found a civilization of high order in which it only needed the importation of painters and architects of ability to produce artistic results. Although it was not until two and a half centuries later that

the padres arrived in California they found natives little advanced beyond their prehistoric ancestors and discouragingly lacking in artistic tendencies. Basket weaving seems to be the only art in which the Indians of this coast were proficient. Their baskets were primarily for the practical uses of domestic life, but some of them were graceful in form and pleasingly decorated with feathers and bits of shell. The Indians did some carving in wood, but the designs were rude and clumsy.

The instruction at first given by the padres was in useful arts, but in the various crafts artistic productions were sometimes the outcome. The Indians learned to make paving and roof tiles, and produced later the fountains of Santa Barbara, San Fernando and San Juan Capistrano and the decorative pottery vases for the Mission gardens. They were taught the craft of the blacksmith, and ornamental hinges and nailheads were the result. They learned to carve stone with the skill that produced the carved cornices and arches of San Juan Capistrano. Decorative brass and leather work followed the homelier uses of those materials.

With training, the neophytes learned to decorate the chapels and churches. From the introduction of Indian symbols in some of the designs it is evident that they were encouraged to develop originality. As time passed native work under the tutelage of the padres was followed in many of the missions by the work of itinerant foreign artists who painted on canvas applied to walls and ceilings. Unsympathetic "restorations" which included coats of whitewash have obliterated much of the work of this description. At San Miguel and at Santa Inez are all that remain untouched by the despoiler.

The generosity of churches and colleges of Old and New Spain and gifts of private individuals brought to the missions of California treasures of great value. Lap  rouse wrote of the great number of fine paintings which he saw at Carmel Mission in 1786. Galvez wrote to Father Pal  u of packing with his own hands sacred ornaments, vestments and silver vessels to accompany Father Serra on his expedition, but Mrs. Holway says that there was a vast contrast between the gorgeous settings of the early ecclesiastical structures in Mexico and the meager product of the California padre with his untrained savage assistants. Yet all possessed paintings of more or less value, statuary, rich vestments and gold and silver altar equip-

ment. In the looting which followed secularization many of these things disappeared, but some were obtained and cherished by the old Spanish families and in the end priests of the parish churches, which succeeded some of the missions, were able to collect from various sources many of the precious objects and these churches are now treasure houses of the past. The museums of Los Angeles, of Golden Gate Park in San Francisco and of the Mission Inn at Riverside possess a share of these treasures as well as heirlooms from some of the old Spanish families. From a historical point of view these are priceless.

The largest collection of paintings once the property of the missions is at San Gabriel. Three of the canvases are attributed to Murillo and one to Correggio. There are many fine paintings at the church of Our Lady of the Angels in Los Angeles, at Santa Barbara, at San Juan Bautista and at Santa Clara. At the rectory of Santa Cruz, among inferior pictures, is a magnificent Ascension, brought from Mexico, the brilliant coloring showing Titian influence. Mrs. Holway states that it was doubtless one of Mexico's masterpieces of the period. At San Luis Obispo and at Santa Inez are interesting canvases of the Mexican school. In short, there is scarcely a mission, not an utter ruin, which does not possess paintings worthy of study from an historical, when not from an artistic, standpoint. Scattered through the missions are many carved crucifixes and saints, some possessing considerable artistic value. Wood was the medium used, it being cheaper than stone or marble and more easily worked.

The last chapter of this book is of especial interest, being devoted to the portraits of Father Serra. Mrs. Holway discusses with copious references and three illustrations "the false and the true."

Only the barest skeleton has been given of the contents of this valuable work, only a hint of what can be found between its covers. The pages are few—less than two hundred—but they teem with information. Mrs. Holway has imparted to her writing her own enthusiasm in her subject and it cannot fail to be passed on to her readers.

Helen Throop Purdy.

The Story of Inyo. W. A. Chalfant. [Chicago], the author, 1922. xviii, 358 pp.

This volume is a valuable contribution to the history of Trans-Alpine California, that hinterland of which far too little is known. The author, son of a pioneer Inyo newspaper-man and himself editor and publisher of a paper in that region, has through long residence in the district become well fitted to perform the task of gathering and compiling the data required for such a work. Although much of the material had been previously published in the files of the local papers with which the author has been connected, it is here for the first time placed within reach of the general reader.

The author has drawn not only upon pioneer reminiscences and newspaper files but he has also made use of the public archives and other library collections outside of the limits of the district. One of the libraries of much value in this work was that of Henry G. Hanks, formerly State Mineralogist, who collected an extensive library regarding the Owen River Valley while engaged in mining activities in that region. Unfortunately this library was lost in the San Francisco fire of 1906.

The book is divided into thirty-two chapters. The first four chapters deal with geology and Indian lore; the next three with explorations, including the story of the Death Valley party of 1849; then, after a chapter on the coming of the stockmen, eight chapters are devoted to the record of Indian troubles. Pioneer settlements are considered in the sixteenth chapter, while the nineteenth takes up the formation of the county in 1866. The last thirteen chapters give the story since 1870. Notwithstanding the author's statement that the purpose of the book is to stress the history of that period before 1870, it is the opinion of the reviewer that these later chapters are among the most valuable in the book since they trace the story of the real economic and social development of the region. Among the subjects here considered are the story of the mines which in reality led to the rapid development of the district, the discovery and development of the borax deposits of Death Valley, the efforts to obtain satisfactory means of transportation, as well as an account of the Owens River project whereby the city of Los Angeles obtains its valuable water supply.

The book would be more helpful to the student of history if it were equipped with an index and if by means of notes it

gave citations of the sources used. The absence of a bibliography is in part made up by the full list of authorities to whom acknowledgment is made in the preface. A sketch map showing the relative situation of pioneer settlements does not do so with the accuracy and completeness some may desire. In spite of these criticisms the reviewer has read the book with great interest and considers it an important contribution to the local history of the state of California.

Owen C. Coy.

